

Farm and Ranch Review

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AUGUST 1958
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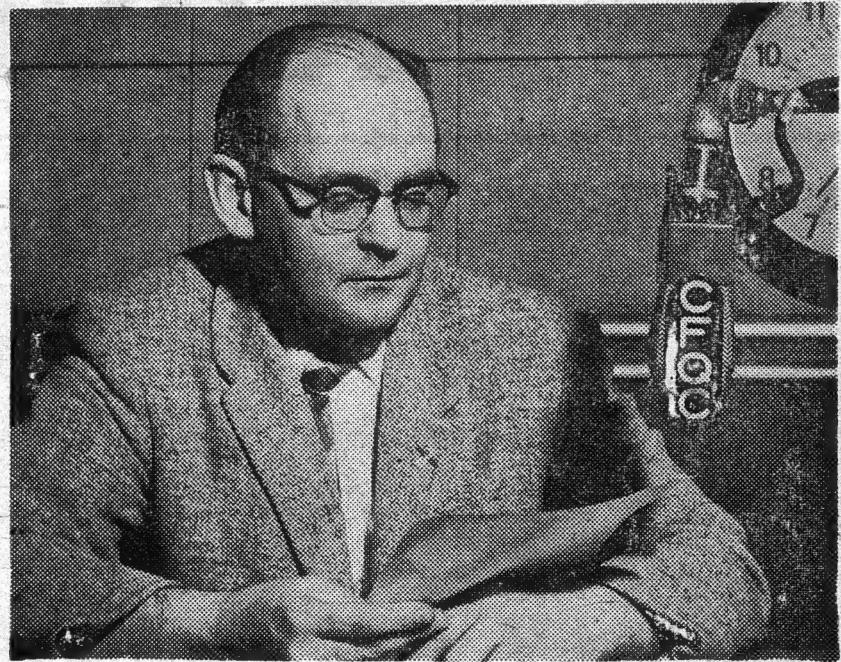
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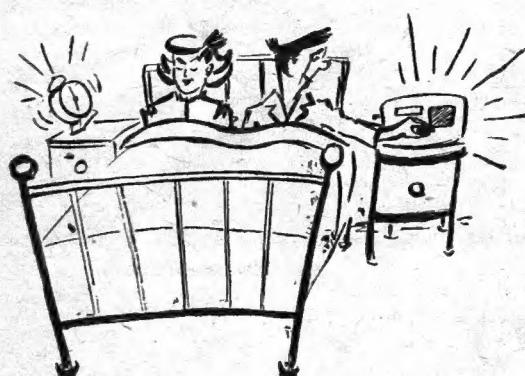


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United Grain Growers Limited
Class "A" shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value \$20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1958, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 26th, 1958.

By order of the Board,
D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 8, 1958.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 48
United Grain Growers Limited
Class "B" shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of \$1.00 per share on the paid-up par value of Class "B" (Membership) Shares (par value \$5.00 each). This is out of earnings appropriated at the rate of 25 cents per annum in the four-year period ending July 31, 1958.

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1 to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 26, 1958.

By order of the Board,
D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 8, 1958.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.**Farm and Ranch Review**

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MEN
WHO THINK
OF TOMORROW
PRACTICE
MODERATION
TODAY



The House of Seagram

DISTILLERS SINCE 1857

Editorials . . .

Britain and France Vindicated . . .

U. S. finds appeasement is throwing one's friends to the alligators . . . hoping he'll eat you last

JUDGING by the rapidity with which governments rise and fall in the Middle East, anything could happen between now and presstime.

Certainly the rush of events has completely vindicated Britain's former Prime Minister Eden for his 1956 decision to move with France into the Suez canal zone to nip Gamel Abdul Nasser's ambitions in the bud. It is so obvious that even some U.S. newspapers are rash enough to admit this in print.

Canada's position is not so clear. After shortsightedly rubber-stamping U.S. policy at the time of the British-French action, Ottawa, seems to have been stumbling along trying to save face ever since. At any rate, the U.S. has finally been goaded into action and not a moment too soon, for her earlier follies are coming home to roost.

A folly that comes immediately to mind was committed just after poly-poly King Farouk was ousted from Egypt by the revolutionary government that is today behind so much Mid-East trouble. At that time, U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles showed an abysmal combination of ignorance, innocence and infidelity by telling the new "President" of Egypt that the U.S. fully supported Egypt's wish for freedom from British influence and restraint in his country. Then he significantly presented the "President" with what turned out to be a very symbolic gift — a pair of matched revolvers.

Naturally, Britain's press responded violently, by saying that this was equivalent to the Foreign Secretary offering British support to drive the Americans from the Panama Canal Zone . . . and then significantly handing the President of Panama an atomic bomb to encourage him.

Britain, weak from two World Wars which she fought without the U.S. beside her for almost four years in 1914 and for three years in 1939, has enough trouble fighting the Western World's battles without U.S. aid, much less her resistance.

It would no doubt give some warped satisfaction to a lot of long-suffering but patient U.S. allies to sit on the sidelines and watch the U.S. pull its own burned chestnuts out of the fire. But this again is neither wise nor practical. The Americans have undoubtedly been grossly blind to developments and too proud to accept advice from Britain, but while their Allies must often lead them around by the nose to get them going in the right direction, the same allies have to cling to the U.S. coattails once they see the light and tackle the job they should have started years ago.

The U.S. seems not to make a distinction between criticism from allies and criticism from enemies. Recent developments may teach her — among other things — that be-

cause Britain, Canada or France disagree with some of her shortsighted foreign policies, they are not going to withhold their cooperation when the chips are down. This was born out much earlier, in Korea. Perhaps when she learns this, the U.S. will show some respect for the wisdom of her older allies and support them in what always turns out to be our common struggle for a place in a free world.

Financial box score

Since 1947—

Farm production costs have jumped 50%.

Cash returns to farmers have dropped over—

20% for wheat
27% for barley
37% for oats

Someone is getting a bigger slice of the dollar, but it isn't the farmer.

Not just howling

WITH the approach of harvest one can already hear the reactions from some people on the sidelines watching the Western farmer play his serious game with the elements.

There are always those who talk of prairie drought being a great benefit to farmers by solving the wheat surplus problem. This is akin to amputating a leg to "cure" a foot infection, and may be dismissed for what it's worth.

Then when the final crop yields are tallied up, there is another quarter that will claim that the farmers are always crying needlessly since the final production was far ahead of the most pessimistic reports. There may be some small justification for this misunderstanding.

Small yields by thousands of individuals from millions of acres usually results in great cumulative quantities of grain. This, of course, also applies to the cries of woe of individual farmers watching their fields withering in the fields, and whose cumulative worries amount to a national worry. There may, indeed, be some undue pessimism, but also sound reason. The last great droughts spelled economic disaster for thousands, and this is the yardstick whereby they judge.

Fortunately, farming techniques over the past few years have undergone a revolution, and only this year's experience may reveal for sure whether this yardstick has become obsolete.

Since the dirty thirties and the big drought of 1937 when close to 25 million acres of land produced an average of only about six bushels an acre, the picture has changed. New strains of wheat with great drought resistance have been carefully developed and adapted to prairie conditions. The switch to mechanization does not control the weather, but it has at least given the farmer a means of getting his seed in and his crop off in the shortest, most opportune time . . . a factor greatly influencing yield. Another factor is that farmers have learned new cultural techniques. A greater percentage are planting their wheat on summerfallow to assure solid reserves of soil moisture. And, not the least factor, is the introduction and use of chemicals to destroy water-stealing weeds and further help sustain crops through a dry season.

The climate hasn't changed, but farm operations have, and their collective effect might spell the difference between thousands of farmers going out or staying in the business.

Meantime, for the benefit of those outside the farming industry, since the last great drought, Western farmers have done a great deal more than just sit on their hocks and howl.

Salvage the spirit

THE alert has been sounded from the Great Lakes to the Pacific to salvage, before it is too late, relics of the past.

Museums, historic centres, public archives, monuments and historic markers have been popping up like mushrooms all across the West. We, as the new generation of Westerners are a people who put great store in the accomplishments of the early pioneers. We laud their strength of physique and character, and the difficulties these overcame.

Unfortunately, it might already be too late to salvage some of the less tangible but perhaps more important elements that went into the pioneer way of life . . . the courage, fortitude, tenacity, self-reliance and downright independence.

No better place could have been chosen to point this out than at a very exclusive gathering in Calgary during July. The occasion was the spread prepared annually by the C.P.R. for the Oldtime Rangemen's Dinner, which is the inner-circle of the Stampede, so to speak, and which probably has more authenticity than all the rest of the great show.

Unheard, unheralded and unknown by the hundreds of thousands of people who dance in the streets, troop through the turnstiles and cheer on the cowboys, this select and exclusive group of real pioneers gather to swap memories, renew acquaintances and call the roll of the early cattlemen who were here before the Stampede was even dreamed of.

Originally restricted to those who had run their own outfit on the range—i.e., a chuckwagon, spare horses and riders—qualifications were later changed to permit range hands to attend, and finally the sons of the range bosses who have now ridden into the great beyond. These people know what the pioneer spirit really is.

It was Mister Howard Kelly, Q.C., Vice-President of Burns & Company, a pioneer firm in itself, who set the tone of the evening as guest speaker when he told the gathering that "in pioneer days, men made what they didn't have and what they couldn't make, they did without. It is all in such sharp contrast now where the popular theme is "something for nothing" and the practice 'keep up the howl until you get it'."

In special reference to three of the old-timers present, whose combined ages totalled 250 years or 2 1/2 centuries, Mr. Kelly "deplored that some of their fine qualities are being diluted by modern theories. You will not find amongst this pioneer stock adherence to such unstable ideologies as supplying the comforts of life for everyone without the necessity of their working for these rewards. The illustrious background of our own nation and our province of Alberta was not developed on premises of that kind."

Taxing the partners

WE have had some second thoughts on this matter of inheritance taxes and come to the conclusion that in the case of the farmer they are just plain unfair.

The present tax system often amounts to downright confiscation of a family's property above and beyond the father's share. The government not only skims off part of the farmer's life savings, but it also takes a backhand cut of that part of the family business that belongs to the survivors. They are also owners of the farm even if it isn't on paper.

Farming is a family enterprise and any son who is following in his father's footsteps has contributed his labour for years before he takes over officially. He has been a true partner to his father in every sense of the word from the time that he could carry a bucket of milk, collect a hatfull of eggs or open the gate for the cows. The wife is also part of the partnership, having invested her many and varied labours from dawn to dusk. The inheritance tax is ostensibly to tax the accumulated cash profits of the farmer, but they often amount to downright confiscation of other property that is owned not by the farmer alone, but by the farmer's wife, son and daughter.

The growth of taxes preys particularly hard on the farmer in this respect, but the parallel extends throughout other industry too... and it's all caused by the tremendous demands of a growing government for more and more money to feed the open maw of the Welfare State.

The expense of the government in give-aways to every unworthy (and sometimes worthy) cause has got to end. Otherwise, we could wind up by losing all our individual freedom and personal property to the incessant demands of people who want to get something from the government for "nothing".

Sudden windfalls

REASSURING, indeed, is the speed with which government — both Federal and Provincial — acted to make feed grain and fodder available to farmers during the current drought emergency. This kind of "temporary" assistance can do nothing but good, and contains few of the built-in hazards that go with many of the "permanent" schemes dreamed up by paternalistic governments as easy solutions to everything.

Any business must take the good with the bad, but the results are different for cattle than for grain farming. A failure of a cereal crop may be a blow to a farmer, but since his basic plant is not harmed he can start all over again next season. A reduction in feed supply may permit the cattlemen to keep his basic herd—i.e., his plant-alive, but this could hardly be called production. A complete failure of feed supply would destroy his plant by forcing him to unload his herd. The government assistance is not designed to put any easy money in the farmer's pocket. Rather, it merely permits him to keep his plant intact.

There is just one point that has a disturbing ring to it. Saskatchewan's Agriculture Minister called on feed organizations to co-operate with farmers and asked them not to exploit the situation with unusually high prices. Mr. Nollet's department is providing financial assistance in moving haying machinery and fodder, and he asks that feed companies do the same by keeping their prices reasonable.

The motives seem commendable but not when coupled in this way. To ask feed companies, or individuals, to provide financial assistance simply because the government is doing so is not a reasonable argument at all. Mr. Nollet is not giving away his own money.

There's exploitation and there's exploitation. Making a healthy profit on a reserve of cattle feed this winter is not necessarily exploitation, but to knowingly place the pistol to a farmer's head by asking him to meet an exorbitant price or get out of the business may be another matter.

People with reserves of feed are part of the agriculture industry too, and must take their chances with the rest. It is right and proper that a government look out for the really unfortunate and give them temporary assistance, but it is not right that a government set an example of generosity with other people's money and expect private concerns to do the same. Private business, whether it be a farm, a ranch, a service station, a grocery store or a feed company must pay its own way and the sudden windfalls are what carry them through the slumps. Government can afford to be generous. It need only dig a little deeper into the public pocketbook to keep in the black.

However, to keep in the right perspective, there's little doubt that Mr. Nollet was only interested in helping the farmer get through the feed shortage and his efforts should be considered in this light. In which case they are commendable.

Still, no government official should be allowed to forget for a minute that the public

treasury is filled by businesses that are succeeding, and their job is to see that more succeed rather than to limit their success. If we must play with prices to continue this levelling process, let us level up, not down.

Actions and words

HIGH ideals and principles are easier to state than to live up to. It is much easier to talk of freedom from want, from fear, from persecution and to plead for tolerance and firmness in others than to apply them oneself.

The white rulers in the State of Louisiana have given ample illustration to this in the past and have now capped their actions by passing a State law that requires all blood plasma used in the state to be labeled according to race so that white and Negro blood (both are red) can be distinguished by label. Certainly that's the only means whereby the blood could be distinguished, because the chemical composition of white and Negro blood is identical. Sole exception to the law: Unlabeled plasma may be used in disaster areas or in cases of emergency where, apparently, it is all right for Negro blood to save a white man's life.

This recalls the incident that took place in a London hospital during World War Two where a Nazi pilot was recuperating from critical wounds. As the recovery of this member of the Super-Race progressed, his arrogance grew accordingly, until he became almost unmanageable. The stratagem that finally brought him to heel was the announcement that the transfusion that saved his life was of Jewish plasma. So crushed was he by the worry that he now had Jewish blood in his veins, his spirit was broken.

Inexplicably, this was the cause for much mirth and scoffing across the U.S.

Guest in the house

PAIRDON us, but our manners are showing!

How disturbing it is that any bickering and tongue-wagging should break out in several western communities on the eve of the arrival of Princess Margaret. The squabbling centred around sharing costs of the visit, timing of her itinerary, and who was to get to meet the Princess personally.

No doubt that if Margaret had her way she would tarry or pass quickly through any place that struck her fancy. She would feel badly if expenses of her visit were not willingly contributed without fighting over the bill, and there is no doubt that the Princess would far rather meet and chat with the ordinary people than to shake thousands of moist hands extended by minor officials and aldermen from coast to coast who are generally out of their element and hang about in the wings like a group of baggy-pants clowns.

But perhaps it is inevitable that protocol must be served and any such social function would prompt some small sparks and gossip. It is, however, unfortunate that the bickering could not have subsided long before the Princess arrived in Canada or else politely shelved for later discussion. It is only good manners.



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The Shorthorns— Stole the Show!

IT'S always a big week for stockmen at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede when the ribbons are passed out for the aristocrats of the show-ring. This year was Shorthorn year.

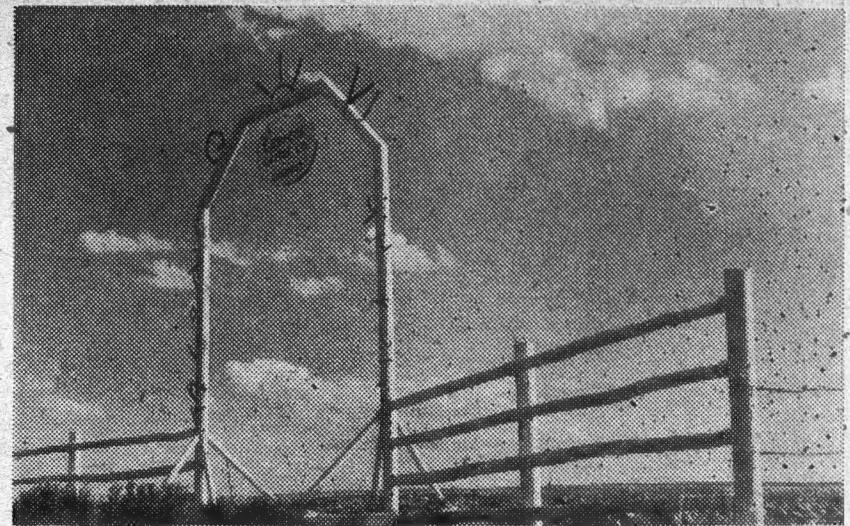
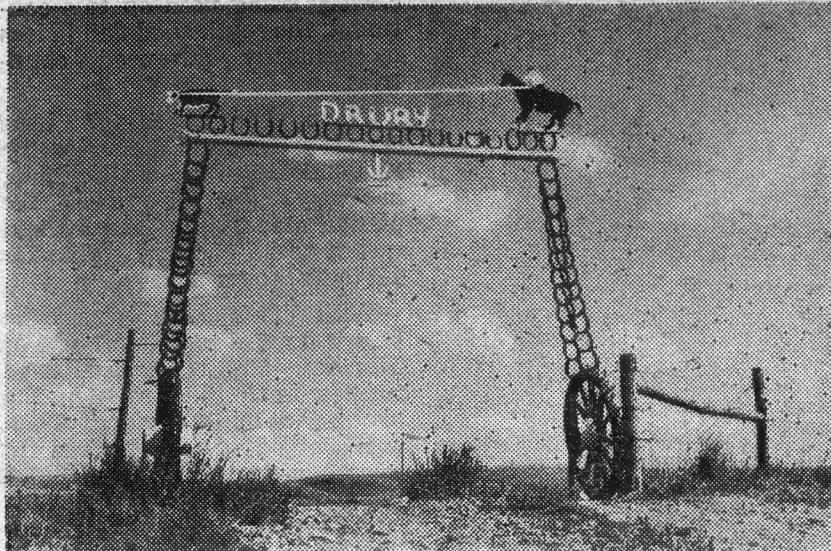
The 319 entries made it the biggest Shorthorn exhibition ever held in Canada, and by the yardstick of a few enthusiastic Shorthorn men, the biggest in some respects on the continent. Judge James Biggar, who comes from the heart of the Shorthorn Old-country and a place with the good round Scottish name of Kirkcudbrightshire, had his hands full selecting the best of an exceptionally good lot. One event alone saw 21-entries in the ring at one time.

It wasn't too long before the men were weeded out from the boys, and it became obvious that A. R. "Sandy" Cross of Midnapore, Alberta, had a winning combination that sent him home with enough ribbons to make a suit.

"Sandy" Cross took the championship with a rugged dark red bull who won't reach the age of three until nearly Christmas, and going under the Highland title of Bapton Cairnbridge. He also had the reserve grand champion female. The champion of females went to another top Shorthorn herd from Alberta, the Remitall Cattle Co., of Olds.

The Cross herd also showed the reserve champion bull and senior champion. J. A. Riddall, of Yarbo, Sask., took home the reserve senior ribbon. Both the junior champion and reserve junior came from the Cross herd as did the best Canadian-bred herd bull. The junior champion female was again a Cross winner, with the reserve junior championship going out of the country to Lynnwood Farms, Carmel, Indiana.

Although "Sandy" Cross made an obvious landslide, it wasn't as one-sided as it looked. Judge Biggar, who has presided over similar shows in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the British Isles, said that it was his opinion that the stock shown during Stampede week was probably the "highest quality" in the world. Not all entrants could win, but the Shorthorn men who's signs appear on this page, and others, made the big show the success it was.



Farm and Ranch Review photo.
This interesting gateway took a good deal of work and even more imagination. It clearly marks the entrance to the Drury Ranch in the Maple Creek district of Saskatchewan. Made of welded horseshoes and wagon wheels, it needs no explanation to tell the owner's occupation. Has your place a distinctive and inviting entrance?

SPARE the hot-rod and spoil the child is the modern philosophy.

THE first record of pipe-smoking is said to have come from Montreal. Jacques Cartier reporting on the Iroquois smoking wrote: "They make a powder of it and put it in the end of a cornet, or pipe, and laying a coal upon it, at the other end, suck so long that they fill their bodies full of smoke till that it cometh out of their nostrils and mouths as out of a chimney."

"**A**n old gentleman of seventy-one who was had up by the English police for not having proper brakes on his bicycle, said to the magistrates that he was 'guilty but innocently', explaining that the bicycle itself was fifty-one years old, and that bicycle manufacturers hadn't known, in those days, how to make efficient brakes."

AND a cracker-barrel philosopher says that you can judge a man's age by the amount of pain he feels when he comes into contact with new ideas.

THREE English (not without cause, of course) are always accusing others of murdering the English language, but they can on occasion do a pretty fair job of it themselves as indicated in the following excerpts of letters taken from the report of a speech in the Oldham Evening Chronicle. The letters were to Britain's Income Tax Department:

"I received your income tax form, but had to go into hospital an hour afterwards."

"I have not been living with my husband for several years, and have much pleasure in enclosing his last will and testament."

"**I** AM writing to inform you that I am now married. I realize I should have done so eight months ago, but I was unaware that I had to."

"My husband is in H.M. Forces. We have no children. Hoping this will have your attention."

"Please correct this assessment. I have not worked for the past three months as I have broken my leg. Hoping you will do the same."

"**P**LEASE send me a claim form as I have had a baby. I had one before, but it got so dirty I burned it."

a little wheat— —a little chaff

by Ivan Helmer

"My husband died on November 3rd. Is there any post-war credit due, as I understand a person has to die before receiving any benefit?"

"Thank you for explaining my income tax liability. You have done it so clearly that I almost understand it."

"**I**CANNOT pay the full amount at the moment because my husband is in hospital. As soon as I can I will send what remains."

I have to inform you that my mother-in-law passed away shortly after receiving your form on November 22nd. Thank you."

"I am a vermin destroyer, but have not earned anything for a month. I shall be glad to call on you at any time."

AND finally a poultry farmer protests: "I hereby appeal my assessment on the grounds that your estimate is based on chickens before they are hatched!"

A small boy who won't go for Pop-eye's line wrote this poem:
Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Is all there is to spinach
Fresh — or canned.

Everyone has heard of book-sellers who could "talk the hind leg off a mule," and a South Carolina salesman, who fancied his gab talked for a 90-hour record in a talking-marathon. But a pretty divorcee, who weighs only 116 pounds, vocal chords and tongue included, made him sound like an amateur. She breezed up to his 90 hours still smiling. Just for a lark she put in another hour Prattling easily about "love and lard, murder and moonbeams, fine feathers and fried fish." Wonder why on earth her husband went!

PEOPLE who can't pull their own weight — like people who can't make both ends meet — might try dieting.

You won't miss this place when travelling through the Cypress Hills area of Saskatchewan. The style of entrance and collection of brands both identify the business and invite the visitor. The farmer who is enthusiastic about his operation and confident in the future reflects his feelings in this type of entranceway.

THE poor banker, except by those in need of money, was being maligned away back, even in death, as witness the epitaph to Abraham Newland, chief cashier for the Bank of England, who died in 1807:

Beneath this stone old Abram lies:
Nobody laughs and nobody cries:
Where he's gone or how he fares,
Nobody knows and no one cares.

SCIENCE instead of will-power is the idea in a European resort where the manager of a hotel has called in a hypnotist in an attempt to cure his staff of smoking; his employees, he says, are taking too many cigarette breaks. Why not go further and cure them of accepting tips, looking down their noses at the guests, and filching liquor from rooms when the occupants are out.

MANY a rich uncle has found his relatives wanting.

ALL that was necessary in Paisley, Ontario, recently to make a TV thriller would have been a villain, a couple of Hollywood cops, and perhaps a buxom heroine:

Lightning struck a barn on a farm, setting it afire. It skipped on into a field and hit a horse which had to be destroyed. The farmer phoned the village volunteer fire department for help. Meantime a bolt of lightning had hit the electric siren, used to assemble the firefighters, a knock-out blow. The firemen had to be summoned by runners. A late-comer following the fire truck through sheets of rain in his car noticed the fire-hose unwinding off the truck. Slammering on his brakes to avoid the hose he was wrecked from behind by a following car. And Right didn't triumph; the farmer's barn, hay, grain and implements were destroyed.

WOmen with broad backs
Shouldn't wear slacks.

A SWISS resort keeper has been mailing a circular which reads: "This place is known as the preferred resort of those wanting solitude. People searching the world over for solitude are, in fact, flocking here from all over the globe."

PEOPLE who still think we have free speech don't have many long distance calls on their phone bills.

A POLITICIAN, says a visitor, is a man who approaches every problem with an open mouth.



No dust in the eyes summer-fallowing here. These farmers in Ceylon are preparing rice paddy fields.

FARMING in other lands is always of interest and since in some areas, with highly under-nourished populations, there are millions of acres of rich unclaimed land now in the initial stages of development and reclamation the production from these regions is of special interest to us.

While hundreds of thousands of hungry people may have full stomachs for the first time in their lives, from such development, the situation is not one which will help to diminish North American food surpluses.

Rice, it must be remembered, is first choice among grains where it is a hereditary food, and very little wheat could be sold in rice consuming countries if there was an abundance of rice.

The pictures shown here are

Ceylon farmers being modernized

from the collection of UN which under FAO (Food Agricultural Organization) is doing considerable work, financially and in supplying trained personnel, in helping many mechanically and technically backward countries to help themselves.

Rice, like other cereal grains, is a grass and has been known as long as man, however primitive, has practised cultivation. It requires an abundance of water and hot temperatures, thriving best on the lowlands of semi-tropical and tropical regions. Unless water can be obtained from over-flow, irrigation is a

must in the production of rice.

The deltas of the world's great rivers, in suitable climates, and their lowlands are the earth's greatest rice fields because they are subject to flooding by overflow from the streams.

In Asiatic countries rice seed is usually sown broadcast in rich bedding plots and the young plants are transplanted to the paddys when 2 or 3 inches high. In the southern States and Mexico where considerable rice is grown, it is planted with drills as any other grain.

The harvest is much the same as with our crops — modern ma-

chinery being used on this continent, the scythe and flail in less mechanically advanced countries.

When the "seeding" time comes in Oriental countries the rice shoots are set out by hand, in very straight rows, the planter standing in the mud and water, as he (or she) works for 12 to 14 hours a day.

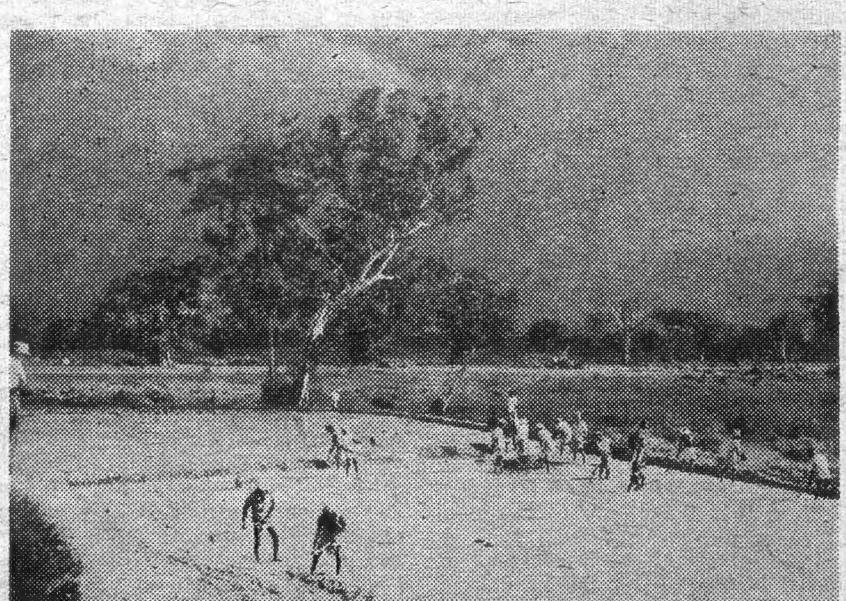
With plants above ground the field is flooded to a depth of 4 or 5 inches. The water is allowed to stay until the leaves of the plants float on its surface. Then it is drained off and the field (in rows) cultivated, or hoed, until the plants are firmly rooted. The land is then again flooded and kept under water until the grain ripens.

The scenes pictured are from Gal Oya, a valley in South Eastern Ceylon. Ten years ago it was a dense tract of tropical jungle. Today it already is capable of supporting 5,000 families who have been settled there. Thirty-seven villages have been established each with its own community centre, store, school and medical unit. Nearly 100,000 acres have been developed for the cultivation of rice and related tropical crops. It is expected that the valley, when the scheme is completed, will support several hundred thousand people.

The gigantic land reclamation job is being carried out by the Government and the people of Ceylon. But it could not have been possible without the help and advice of the hundreds of scientists and technicians, most of them from UN agencies, assisting with the project. It could not have been possible either without the introduction of foreign tools and mechanization, especially in the early development work. FAO has sent specialists in mechanical, forest and agricultural engineering, and a permanent record of its participation in the scheme will be the Technical Institute which is fast becoming an invaluable native training centre for the whole South East Asian Region.



No hydraulic hitches, or complicated mechanical problems with this imported Burma plow which is being explained to this Ceylon native, by an expert.



Canadian children who enjoy making mud-pies (and name one who doesn't) would have a field day here in helping to prepare a rice paddy for the next crop. This is the dry zone of Gal Oya, Ceylon, and a part of the work being done by a government land settlement scheme with U.N. assistance.



C.P.R. Photo

A one-man combine in operation in harvesting part of the Ceylon rice crop. Rice is the basic food of more than half the earth's peoples and has a history thousands of years old. Yet this primitive method, as old as the cultivation of rice, is still practised in most backward areas.

Cutworms on the march

AS if the season's drought conditions were not enough, the cutworms are now on their way back in strength.

This year's dry weather in the early growing season permitted increased damage from these pests, and the cutworm forecast, prepared by L. A. Jacobson and Howard McDonald at the Lethbridge Insect Laboratories, indicates that this damage could be even greater next year. The cutworm surveys and rainfall records taken when the young larvae were feeding suggests that there will be plenty of adults about this fall looking for a place to lay their eggs. By making the land unsuitable for egg-laying, the farmer may save his crop from the pests next year.

To start with, the farmer must know his enemy — whether it's the pale-western or the red-backed cutworm. Generally speaking, the red-backed cutworm is more common in the parkland areas where the pale-western variety rarely thrives.

To control the pale-western cutworm, farmers should have destroyed all weed growth by late in July and left the fields undisturbed throughout August and the first half of September, when the moths are laying. Late July and August rains will form a crust on which the moths will not lay. Even permitting a stray cow to wander across the field this fall will permit egg laying and do untold damage.

Red-backed cutworm infestations in next year's summerfallow crops may be prevented in a slightly different way. The fallow is to be kept absolutely clean of weeds regardless of the crust from mid-August to mid-September when the moths are laying. The moths of this species

prefer weedy places to loose or crusted bare soil . . . whether in summerfallow or in the weedy fields of rapeseed, peas, alfalfa, and sweet clover.

Cattle countries

THREE are more cattle in the subcontinent of India than anywhere else in the world.

India supports — or should one say, is supported by — 201.9 million head of cattle. The United States raises 91.3 million head, China 59.7 million, Brazil 56.2 million and Argentina 42.7 million.

These figures are based on population over the period 1951 - 55 and are certainly no indication of the quality or weights of the cattle produced.

Potatoes for chips

IF you want good potato chips, you must have good potatoes.

Food chemists have found that Kennebec and Irish Cobbler potatoes are almost ideal for sale to the potato chip industry, because they result in a chip that is light gold in colour and crisp to the taste. Manota, Netted Gems and Cherokees are less suitable for the chip business because they have more sugar content and produce a darker chip.

The Morden Experimental Farm in Manitoba recommends that potatoes be conditioned for one to three weeks at 60 to 70 degrees prior to shipping. Other general requirements are that the ideal chipping potato have a white skin, uniformity in size and shape, and a high specific gravity.

Chips use up about 15% of this continent's total crop, and in Canada alone, 10,000 tons of potatoes were converted into chips in 1956.

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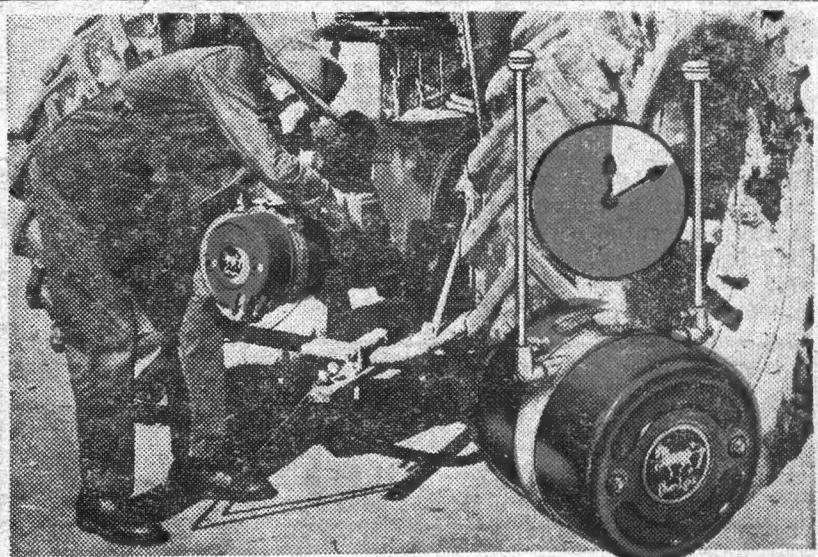
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Stretching the Western Hay Supply

WITH drouth conditions prevailing in many parts of the western provinces farmers and cattlemen are faced with the most serious feed shortage problem in several years. With drastically reduced supplies of hay, pasture and silage, many will be forced to choose between reducing herd numbers or utilizing other feed resources until the next crop year.

For this reason the following advice, by J. M. Bell, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan, will be of interest to stockmen concerned:

When roughage supplies for cattle are limited, farmers are faced with reducing herd numbers or else utilizing other feed resources in order to carry on until the next crop year. Everyone recognizes that hay, pasture and silage represent the mainstay of the cattle and sheep industries and that the ruminant is specially designed to digest roughages. However, not everyone knows how little roughage a cow can get by with nor the comparative values of grains and roughages when used for cattle feed. The following comments serve to clarify some of these points.

1. How grains and hay compare as sources of protein and energy.

The values in Table 1 illustrate typical examples and show that, as a rule, grains contain more energy (total digestible nutrients; T.D.N.) and more protein than do hays, legumes possibly excepted. This means that substitution of grain for part of the roughage is likely to improve the protein supply.

TABLE 1

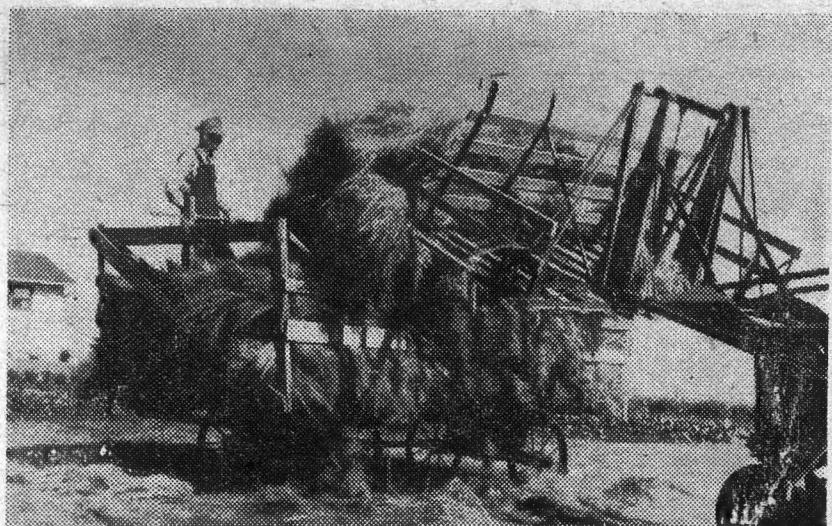
Feed	% digestible protein	% total nutrients
Brome hay	5.0	50
Oat hay	4.9	47
Alfalfa hay	10.5	50
Oat straw	0.7	45
Wheat straw	0.3	41
Barley	10.0	78
Oats	9.4	70
Wheat	13.3	81

Furthermore, because of the higher energy content of grains each 100 lbs. of hay could be replaced by 60 - 75 lbs. grain without lowering the plane of nutrition.

2. How much can one afford to pay for hay? The answer to this question will vary from farm to farm depending on quality of livestock, general relationships between market values and feed costs, etc. For most purposes, however, hay prices should be assessed in relation to prices for grain. The values in Table 2 show the costs per ton of average quality hay against the corresponding values per bushel of grain, also of average quality. For example, if hay is available at \$20.00 per ton and feed barley is available at 60¢ per bushel, the grain would be the best buy since 60¢ is below the 67¢ maximum shown in the table.

TABLE 2

Price per ton	Oats	Price per bushel	Barley	Wheat
\$15.00	33¢	.51	.75	
20.00	44¢	.67	.98	
30.00	66¢	\$1.02		\$1.50



Farm and Ranch Photo
In many parts of the West this season, hay — like gold — is where you find it. Only the low patches of land, the ditches and the river bottoms are producing valuable hay crops such as this to help carry the basic herds of cattle through the winter.

3. What is the minimum amount of roughage that a cow needs? Digestive disturbances often occur when too little roughage is fed, but in extreme cases of hay shortage as little as 4 or 5 lbs per day for a mature cow will likely maintain rumen functions. That is, provided that proper care has been taken to supply the necessary minerals and vitamins in the ration. Important: Hay, silage or green pasture is usually relied upon to provide vitamin A. Straw, poor hay or cereal grains supply no vitamin A so this must be provided to prevent abortions and to increase disease resistance.

4. How can vitamin A be supplied in the absence of good hay? Vitamin A is available in natural products and in synthetic forms. The preferred source for cattle receiving limited quantities of poor roughage is dehydrated alfalfa meal or dehydrated cereal grass. A cow requires about 50,000 I.U. (International Units) per day, hence 1/2 lb. of good quality meal will provide the entire requirement, and it also supplies other valuable nutrients. Everyone should be aware that there are great variations in prices of vitamin A products being sold. Vitamin A needs of a cow can usually be met with alfalfa meal at a cost of 1 to 2¢ per day for 50,000 I.U. of the vitamin. Some products now being used by livestock men cost at least 6 times this for the same amount of vitamin.

5. What are the consequences of substituting straw for hay? In some cases there may be sufficient straw on hand to augment the hay supply. Oat, barley (smooth awned or awnless) and wheat straw can be fed in high proportions to wintering cattle along with top quality hay. How-

ever, with limited good green hay the danger of protein, minerals and vitamin A deficiencies increases and appropriate supplements should be used to correct the deficiencies.

Some caution should be observed regarding the use of certain feeds that may be available. Flax straw is of limited value as a feed even if supplemented. It should not be fed if it contains many immature seeds unless it has been tested for toxicity. Rapeseed straw and screenings have been known to cause some trouble so should be used in limited amounts. Rye straw has practically no feeding value. Black weed seeds, especially mustards, should be finely ground and used sparingly along with good grain, if used at all.

6. Example of how one might proceed in utilizing limited supplies of hay.

Example rations for a 1,000-lb. beef cow, showing various alternatives with ground grain for providing the daily energy needs when good hay is available. Allow minerals in addition.

If straw (oat or barley) is available to use along with hay it will provide some of the energy requirements for older classes of cattle but straw contains very little protein, few minerals and no vitamin A. Full feeding mature pregnant cows on straw requires the use of about 2 lbs. per day of a 32% protein beef cattle supplement or its equivalent in order to avert heavy calf losses in the spring. The use of protein supplements should be scaled in accordance with the amount of straw and the quality of hay used. Nutritional needs are most critical with young growing animals and during pregnancy.

TABLE 3

Roughage allowance	Grain allowance per day			Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal
	Oats	Barley	Wheat	
Full feed 18 lbs. per day	None	None	None	None
Half feed 9 lbs. per day	7 lbs.	6½ lbs.	5½ lbs.	¼ lb. per day
One-third feed 6 lbs. per day	(10 qts.) or (6 qts.) or (3 1/3 qts.)	9 1/3 lbs.	8 1/2 lbs.	7 1/2 lbs.
		(13 qts.) or (8 qts.) or (4 1/3 qts.)		1/3 lb. per day

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THE years prior to 1921 had been hard ones for the farmers of the southern prairies. They had been hard hit by a series of droughts.

Spring of 1921 brought a ray of hope for they had, a few months back, signed an agreement with Charles Hatfield, an American rainmaker, to produce rain in the Medicine Hat area.

The files of the Edmonton Journal tell us that Hatfield lived in California. Being interested in the study of the production of rain by artificial means, he went to Los Angeles where, in the library, he obtained all the books on the subject. With this information coupled with his own theories, he began his life's work.

His fame spread when he allegedly broke a drought that was ruining the Los Angeles district. He became America famous when he was credited with producing 9.8" of rain in one month at San Diego, California, in 1916. It was with such a man that the representatives of the Medicine Hat area farmers signed an agreement.

The agreement provided that Hatfield build a rain precipitation plant, that it be operated from May 1st to August 1st, and that he endeavour to bring about the largest possible increased precipitation in that portion of Alberta within a 100-mile radius of Medicine Hat.

In return, it was agreed that for all the rain falling from May 1st to August 1st in the described district, Hatfield should be given credit for one-half of the precipitation, at the uniform rate of \$4,000 per inch up to four inches or fraction thereof, with the stipulation that there be no charge for all rainfall over four inches.

The rainmaker arrived in Medicine Hat on April 20 with his brother who was to be his assistant. A luncheon was held in his honor and he promised a rain like they had prior to the drought era.

With a cook-car and two wagon-loads of equipment and chemicals, he chose a spot 22 miles northeast of the city as the site for his experiment. He worked in secrecy, but, inquisitive persons reported that he erected two large towers about twenty-five feet high around a large body of water. On the top of each tower were galvanized iron tanks. A series of trays of specially prepared chemicals were placed in the tanks. Each tray was connected to the ground by wire, supposedly to create radio activity.

The first rain fell on May 2nd. It was only a slight shower, but everyone was happy. On the 4th a heavy shower came. On the 5th an all-night rain had brought a total of one inch. As each day passed, more rain fell, and all records for precipitation for the same period were broken. Fields were so muddy that the farmers were unable to plant their crops. But what of it?

The Rainmaker

By Wm. Grasiuk

They had rain. Hatfield became their idol. In all other parts of Canada where rain had been lacking, there was a heavy demand for his services.

As in other years, the dry weather came at the beginning of June. The farmers became anxious. It was not until June 17th that the rain of 1.1 inches fell. It restored the crop to its former good shape, and a bumper yield was expected.

But within a few days the hopes were dashed. Temperatures soared to 100°, and the crops withered. The frantic farmers demanded action. Hatfield agreed that the moisture conditions were very poor, but pointed out that all signs were for a good rain in a matter of days. A day passed, two, three,

a week, but it did not bring any rain. By some quirk of nature every part of Western Canada was getting rain except the district around the Hatfield towers. A few light showers fell around the middle of July, but their benefit was nullified by a hot spell which lasted a week.

August 1st found Hatfield taking down his towers. He met a "committee of the farmers", and offered to reduce his price by \$2,500 because all sections of the district had not been benefitted equally. The committee obliged by asking him to return the following year.

Hatfield never returned. Whether it was because many of the farmers thought that it would be a waste of money, or whether it was because Hatfield

had more lucrative offers elsewhere, no one seems to know.

It is a fact around the Medicine Hat area that the rains come about the same time each year, and the hot weather dries everything up about the same time each year. Maybe the Hatfield towers made a lasting impression on the skies.

Alfalfa for market hogs

TESTS at Lacombe show that market hogs can make good use of green, leafy alfalfa, as do the brood sows. The experimental farm has shown that hogs receiving limited quantities of this extra bulk in their finishing ration have less back fat, a generally leaner carcass and a higher market grade. The tests were conducted with three groups of hogs of 16 each. One group got 10% alfalfa meal with its standard ration; another group received 15% alfalfa, and a third group got none.



A new mulch for modern farmers ...film made from C-I-L POLYTHENE



Pipe made of C-I-L polythene is another farm favourite. With it you can lay cold water supply lines to barns, grazing areas and dipping points quickly, easily and inexpensively. Its lightness and flexibility make it easy to handle; joints are made with a knife cut and simple, economical fittings.

Black polythene film makes an effective mulch for low-growing row crops—it prevents moisture evaporation, keeps plant roots soft and moist. Spoilage among fruit crops is significantly reduced because the fruit is not in contact with the soil. Weeds are virtually eliminated because they cannot grow beneath the black film.

Polythene film is also being used to construct low-cost silos and greenhouses, as storm windows for outbuildings and as tarpaulins to protect equipment. Progressive farmers find it strikingly successful as a liner to stop seepage from irrigation ponds.



PLASTICS

Canadian Industries Limited, Plastics Division, P.O. Box 10 Montreal, does not make pipe or film but supplies polythene Resin to pipe and film Manufacturers.

MY friend and I left England for Canada at the beginning of this century in response to an urgent request of the Canadian Government for men of resource, ambition, ability and desire for an agricultural life, to help fill the vast open spaces of the Dominion.

My chum knew absolutely nothing of farming, and I knew very little more. I had learned however that bulls had horns and that white buff-orpingtons were a breed of fowl. But we could learn.

Reaching Toronto, we had a little falling out and parted forever. He walked up King Street and I walked up Yonge Street, but meeting at the top and feeling lonesome, we held a summit conference, and the cold war came to an end.

Dropping off at a place about 100 miles west of Toronto, a small habitation that looked as if it could use a couple of fellows like us, we immediately got in touch with several farmers with a view to getting a job. My pal, who was bigger, huskier looking, and had a way with him soon got picked up at ten dollars a month and board, but I was not so fortunate and had to wait a day or so.

Finally a man said that he would take me on trial and give me what I was worth. He kept



After a full week of dawn-to-dusk chores, Sunday was a day of rest and proper social conduct for everyone. The family farm of yesterday was a real institution to be fondly remembered.

The Greenhorn

by F. A. Twilley

his word. He did even more, and after a week or two, said that he would give me five dollars a month.

The farmers around there were well fixed in every way, and the houses and barns were substantial edifices of brick and stone. Arriving at the place, the women of the house took to me immediately, regarding me (dressed in leggings and high

collar, and having blue eyes and neatly parted hair) as the cutest thing that had ever come into their lives. The farmer, and to a lesser degree his two sons, did not share their enthusiasm, and wondered whether his judgment had been faulty in picking me up.

History books are not too reliable, and when one reads that slavery in the British Empire

came to an end in 1811, it is evident that the compilers knew nothing of Ontario because I was called to duty at 4 o'clock every morning and worked as long as it was possible to see. Boots worn at that time were pull-ons. To take off you simply put your heel in a boot-jack and pulled your leg out. Had it been necessary to tie and untie laces, I would not have troubled to take them off.

Now I was as anxious to drive a team of horse as the boss was to make sure that I didn't. I felt that I would never be a farmer unless I learned to drive, so I used the women-folk as a pressure group to work on the farmer, to give me the opportunity.

It came one day when the boss allowed me to go and mark out a field that was to be planted to corn. I was to mark it both ways like a crossword puzzle, and the man and his two sons were to come with corn planters, (called dibbles) and pop the seeds into the squares thus formed.

When they arrived to commence work they gazed on the field with dismay. The boss said that it would have to be marked afresh as I had made the lines so crooked. The boss asked me if I had used a cow as a guide post. One boy said that it would be better to leave it the way I had done it as the crows would not be able to find the corn and the other boy said that they would break their necks in the attempt and thus rid the field of many pests.

Another revelation came when it rained heavily one day. The farmer insisted on me going to church with him every Sunday, though I sometimes felt, after a hard week, that, along with his two sons, the orchard was a good place to meditate in.

He had said that, when the Lord sent rain, it meant that man and beast should rest from their labors. When the test came and the rain poured down, we all made for the house but I was to learn that the divine dispensation was not for me. I was given a small hook that fitted over the hand, and introduced to a load of corn that required husking, put there for just such an occasion.

Will I ever forget that first sleigh ride? When the snow came, the women insisted that I be given a sleigh ride. The farmer agreed at once. He instructed the eldest lad to hitch on to the stone boat and take the fanning mill up to the other farm and clean oats. I could go with him.

Dashing along at three miles an hour on a stone boat with the frosty air filling your nostrils is exhilarating in the extreme and worth coming a long way to experience. Lots of fun in the early days.

The Farm and Ranch Review is the best bargain in the farm publication field.

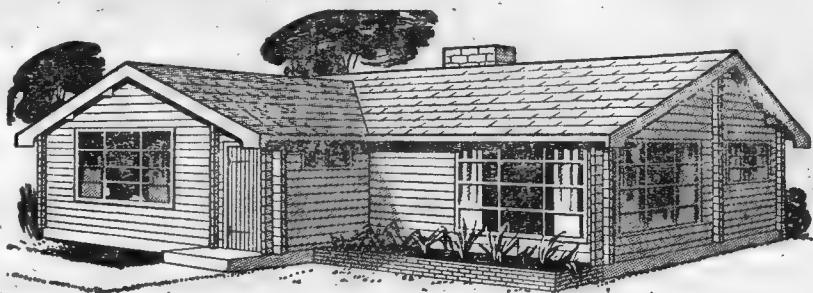
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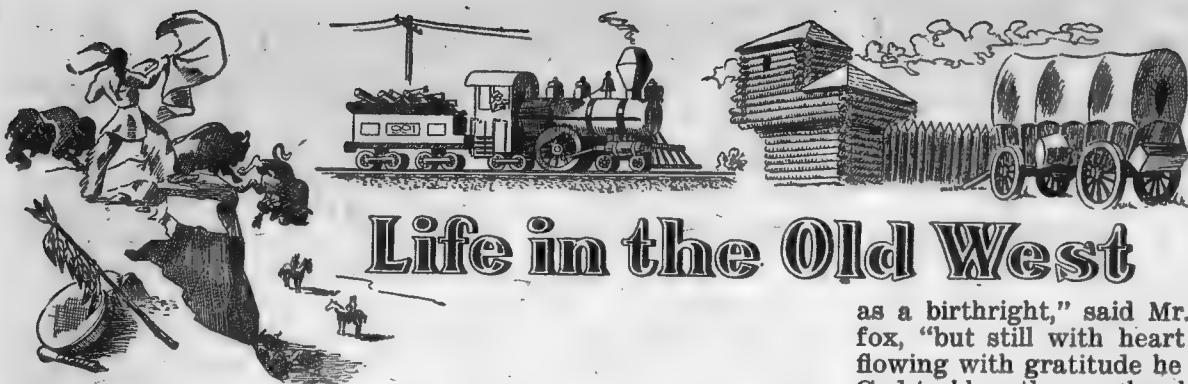
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Life in the Old West

Characteristics of old time Indians

by Raymond Wegh

ONE of the most exciting experiences of children in our village came when Indians stopped over in the outskirts for a few days. They were a constant curiosity to us as we stood around to watch their every move—building a fire, boiling their small potatoes in water fetched from a pond near by, and then going into the tent to serve their aged relatives first. We saw that they loved their children and treated them tenderly.

One evening I came with my little sister to show her the Indians. She held my hand tightly and pressed her doll closer to her side. At the request of the village folk the Indians staged a pow-wow at dusk, for which we waited. Soon appeared, in full regalia, sons and daughters, fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers, and great grandparents in pigtails. Some must have been ninety years old, we guessed. They all danced around in a ring to the beating of a drum.

Commendable Indian Traits

Are the red men a blood-thirsty lot of crude savages of inferior capabilities and endowments? Far from it. Investigation shows them, prior to contact with the influence of white men, to have been a magnanimous people and most of their atrocities have had a white origin. Authorities like Seton, Grey Owl, Grinnell and others attribute to the untainted Indian character, noble virtues and admirable qualities. We think of such great Indians as

Tecumseh, Crowfoot, Dullknife, and Sitting Bull whose honorable, unflinching lives have put their conquerors to shame.

Early explorers tell us that theft was unknown in an Indian camp, a liar was despised and coveting abhorred. Their unwritten laws called for a sense of relationship and duty to their Creator and to their neighbor, and their lives witnessed to the excellence of their worship. True, they had taboos which did not mean anything and many worshipped God as an impersonal all-pervading spirit but there were also those, who worshipped Him as a personal God. They recognized a Supreme Ruler who was accessible and upon whose will depends everything. They lived a prayer life. Sometimes they went to a hill all alone and fasted for a day or two so that they could better commune with the Great Silence. Their nearness to nature kept the mind keen to impressions.

Recently I visited a well-known Indian authority, Henry Stelfox of Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, who for thirty-nine years as an Indian agent, lived among the Stony and Chippewa Indians near Nordegg.

"The old Indians were a remarkable people," he said. Chief Yellowface (Koosariateknew) was the most notable chief of this district. One day, recalled Mr. Stelfox, he visited the camp of Yellowface and his people; he saw the chief walk out of his lodge and lift his hands in supplication. When Mr. Stelfox asked him later what he had said, Yellowface replied, "I don't like to retire at night without first thanking God for giving us all these blessings. And at the break of day I like to go out again and look at all the beauties of nature, and then I thank Him for having watched over my people during the silent hours of the night and I ask him to bless our people, the great chief overseas, those in authority under him, and the white people I contact when I go to town."

"He had lost the land he held

as a birthright," said Mr. Stelfox, "but still with heart overflowing with gratitude he asked God to bless the people who had despoiled him."

Yellowface would not allow into his camp anyone who used strong drink or obscene language. "His people always invoked God's blessing before they ate," Mr. Stelfox told me.

In 1936, continued Mr. Stelfox, he received word that Yellowface was very ill and went to see him. His last words to me were, "My brother Fox, in all that you do, think of God who gives you life."

"They are a wonderful people," added Mr. Stelfox reverently as he leaned back in his chair. He told me that many of the Indians he has known lived to be more than 100. The late chief O'Chiese, an uncle of Yellowface's, died at the age of 107; his wife died five years later at 106. O'Chiese's mother, said to be the most notable Indian woman of her time, died at 125 years of age. Chief Yellowhead (Osawistekwin) was 110 when he died. He and sixteen other members of his tribe were chosen to attend the coronation of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Stelfox said that one winter when he was sick some Indians came to see what they could do for him. Mrs. Stelfox told them that everything was being done that could be done, but the Indians were not satisfied with this; they looked into the cupboards, and then with a string in which they tied knots they measured the children's feet and left. In four days (ordinarily they took six days to go and return from their camp) they came back with a big bundle of moccasins and a hind quarter of moose. "They kept my family of nine children in provisions till summer," remarked Mr. Stelfox.

The old Indians were resourceful, calm, and fearless. All land was tribal property. The chief, chosen for his wisdom, was the acting adviser but public opinion could overrule his decision.

We can draw a lesson from our ruddy brothers of the outdoors. It would do us all good to get away from the city bustle more often, and go to some green, carpeted, violet-decked hillside where the west wind sighs among the trees and let the Great Manitou speak to us.

Russian acreage

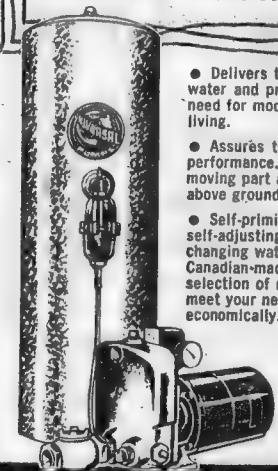
EVEN though agriculture is the weakest link in Russia's economy, the U.S.S.R. claims that in 1956 a total of 317 million acres was sown to grain. This is a pretty high figure and reports are heard daily that more land is being broken to farming every year.

If this figure is true, then Russia has nearly twice the Canadian acreage, and five times that of Europe combined.

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"You and your patter of little feet."



Aunt Sal

This month there are so many wanting certain recipes; And other problems arose, To torment us and to tease.

I'M going to try to jam as many answers onto this page as possible, so, in order to save space, I'll omit the questions themselves and just tell you that the following information has been sought by various readers and thanks to the help that has come in from you and you and you I've managed to supply what I feel are fitting answers.

REQUESTED RECIPES

LONG JOHNS

2 cups scalded milk
2 tbsps. sugar
3 tbsps. butter.
1 tbsp. salt.

Soak a package of yeast in 1 cup of luke warm water and 1 tsp. sugar. Add all the above ingredients and about 3 cups

flour and let rise. Knead down with another 2½ cups flour and let rise again. Roll out and cut in long, narrow strips and let each one rise again. Fry in hot lard (same as for doughnuts). Ice with butter icing and sprinkle with chopped nuts.

RYE CRISP

1 quart wheat flour.
1 quart coarse rye flour.
1 tbsp. sugar.
4 tbsps. butter.

Water to make smooth dough. Combine all ingredients but water and add this in small amounts. Roll thin and cut in cakes, prick with a fork. Bake in slow oven.

BREAD SPONGE CAKE

1½ cups sugar
2 cups of ordinary bread sponge.
1 heaping cup of flour.
¾ cup butter.
1 tsp. soda.
1 tsp. cinnamon.
½ tsp. each of allspice and cloves.
2 eggs.

Raisins or dates and nuts may be added too.

Mix well and let rise until before putting in oven. Bake at 350 F. for about 45 minutes.

ORANGE CAKE FROM COOK BOOK THIRTY YEARS AGO

(Although I have not this book among mine, there must be many of them around the country for I got several copies of this cake. Thank you all so much.)

2/3 cup vegetable shortening.
1½ cups white sugar.
3 eggs
3 cups of flour (it doesn't say what type, but I fancy cake)
3 tbsps. baking powder.
1 tsp. salt.
¾ cup orange juice.
¼ cup water.

Cream shortening, sugar and egg yolks. Sift all, dry ingredients and combine them alternately with the orange juice and water. Add beaten egg whites last.

Place batter in greased layer cake tins and bake in oven 400° F. for 20 to 25 minutes. Ice with orange icing made so: Combine one egg and juice of ½ orange also grated orange rind and 4 cups confectioner's sugar.

SCRIPTURE CAKE

(This was originally described as "religious cake", but I thought this was the one sought.)

4½ cups I Kings 4:22 (flour)
1 cup of Judges 5:24 last clause (butter).
2 cups Jeremiah 6:20 (sugar)
2 cups I Samuel 30:12 (raisins).
2 cups Nahum 3:12 (figs).
2 cups of Numbers 17:8 (almonds).
6 of Jeremiah 17:11 (eggs).
1 cup of Judges 4:19 last clause (milk).
2 tbsps. of Amos 4:5 (baking powder).
6 tbsps. I Samuel 14:25 (honey).
A pinch of Leviticus 2:13 (salt).
Season to taste with 2 Chronicles 6:9 (spice).

OATMEAL CAKES

I received five of these recipes and they differ slightly

from each other. The oats are not the quick cooking variety, but one lady tells me that in large food stores she has seen it in cartons similar to a salt cordon, and it comes directly from Scotland and is the real thing!)

2 cups flour (all-purpose).

2 cups oatmeal.

2 tbsps. lard.

¼ tsp. soda.

1 tsp. salt.

Boiling water enough to make a stiff dough. Form in ball with hands, then roll out to desired thickness and cut in eighths (I suppose it means to cut in circle and then in eighths). Bake in medium heated oven and again the various ladies disagree for some state to brown in oven and others say they must not brown, just stiffen. (Take your choice.)

APPLE SAUCE COOKIES

½ cup shortening.
1 cup sugar.
1 egg.
2 cups cake flour.
½ tsp. each of cinnamon, soda and salt.
¼ tsp. cloves.
1 tsp. baking powder.
1 cup sweetened thick apple sauce.

This was used not too long ago but it is a favorite of mine

so wouldn't want you to miss it. Combine in order given and bake in drop cookie form in oven 375° F. I have found that thick rhubarb sauce is equally good and sometimes I substitute other preserves not quite as thick as jam.

Mrs. M. W., of Bisby, Alta., who asked for this last recipe also wanted to know why her geranium plants refused to bloom. Well I'll have to pass that one for I know when I'm ahead and I do not want to extend this service to include flowering plants. There is a limit dear friends, do you blame me for thinking so?

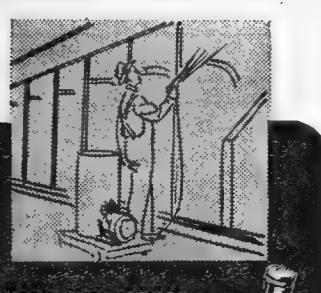
There used to be a fine department featured in the Farm and Ranch Review that covered a good assortment of information on plant life both in doors and out . . . Maybe if you ask our editor he may try to use it again for all you flower lovers.

NOTE : Address your household problems to Aunt Sal, in care of Farm and Ranch Review, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta. Be sure to sign your names and addresses on your letters so Aunt Sal can contact you if necessary.



"Grandmother's Day"

IT'S hard to tell who has the most fun when small Billy or Mary spend the day with Grandma, but it's probably the older of the twosome! It's fun to put on your go-to-town dress, invite one of your grandchildren to spend the day, and then give the entire day over to the young guest. Read his or her favorite stories, play Chinese Checkers or dominoes with him, enjoy peanut butter and jelly sandwiches (even though they aren't your favorite mid-morning snack!) and he is sure to think you are "tops". If you are a grandmother, do you appreciate the opportunity you have to grow close to the grandchildren in the family? The responsibility of rearing them isn't yours, as it was with your own smallsters, yet your affection is probably as deep. Children who have no grandparents miss a great deal and the same is true of older men and women who have no grandchildren! So take full advantage of the youngsters in the grandchild category and make sure that at least once a month they look forward to what they will learn to lovingly call "Grandmother's Day"!



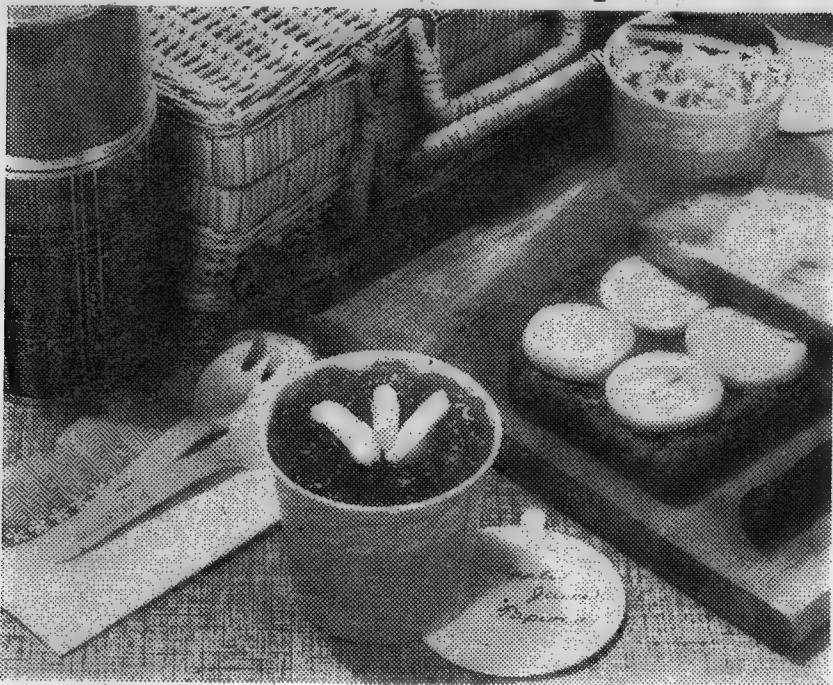
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Apple Tapioca Pudding

This picnic dessert is as delicious as it is unexpected . . . and will satisfy the craving of outdoor appetites for something sweet.

4 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
Dash of salt $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of apple juice

Combine quick-cooking tapioca, sugar, salt and apple juice in saucepan and mix well. Cook and stir over medium heat until mixture comes to a boil. Remove the heat, stirring once after 20 minutes. Cover and chill thoroughly. Serve with plain or whipped cream, if desired. Makes 4 to 5 servings.

Outdoor Eating Can Be a Picnic . . .

SURELY one of the chief delights of summer is to eat out of doors. Spur-of-the-moment picnics are lots of fun, but if there's time to plan ahead try surprising the family with at least one dish that's out of the ordinary. For instance, instead of the usual dessert of raw fruit and candy we suggest Apple Juice Tapioca Pudding . . . easy to make and easily carried in paper cups with nice tight covers. It needs no refrigeration, be the summer sun ever so hot or your ideal picnic spot ever so far away.

Sandwiches filled with protein-rich fish, meat, cheese or eggs—or even a combination of them—are appetite satisfying. Crisp

Aunt Sal Suggests . . .

Some call this month "the dog days,"

But doggy they won't be;
If you can keep bright and alert,
And busy as a bee.

I CAN fancy I hear a lot of you groan on reading the last line of that silly verse above. For all of you who are concerned with gardening, canning and early harvest chores . . . not including the various tasks surrounding the rearing of children can put any busy bee to shame. Of that I am sure.

I received many letters this month praising me for laying aside the months of July and August for canning hints and recipes. Just a few words of explanation may not come a-miss. When you submit a question on this topic I act thus:

(1) If the question deals with a phase of canning that is very familiar to me I answer "by ear" . . . as it were:

(2) If the question is not familiar to me I consult one of my many fine books or bulletins

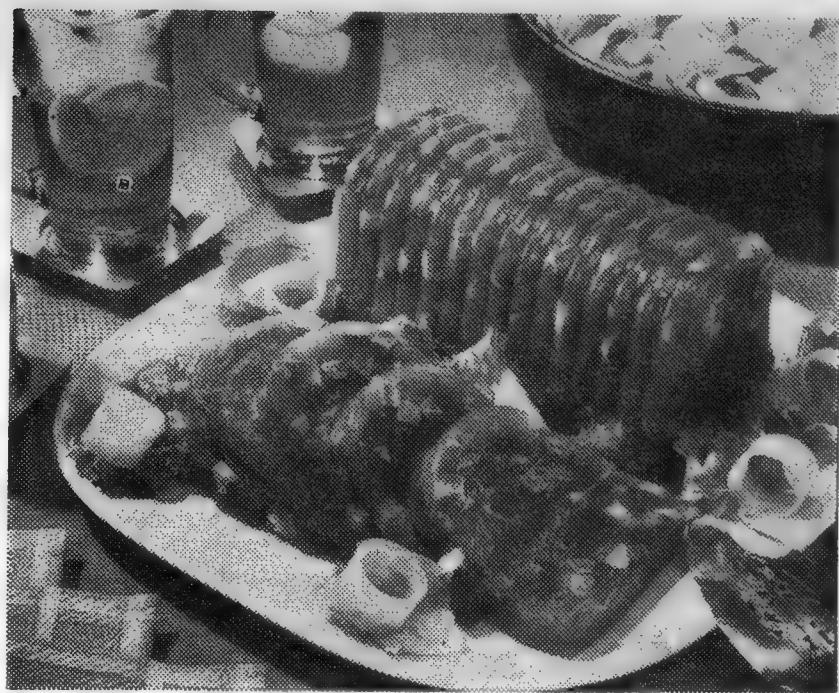
that have been written by an expert.

(3) If I am fairly familiar with the question but feel I would like to have other practical housewives' opinions on it, I throw the question open in this page and ask you all to please tell us what your experiences along this particular line has been.

A few months back I was asked how to can fish. I have only had experience with preserving fish by the freezing method, so I employed method No. 2 as outlined above and read what the experts had to say on the subject. But even while I did so I thought probably, and really hoped, that someone who had had first-hand experience with canning fish would write me, and sure enough a letter reached me from B.C., and I'm so glad it reached me in time for this canning chatter of August.

CANNING SALMON

Place in cold water with a little salt. Scrape with back of



Tomato Barbecue Salad

Zesty molded salads such as this add both color and variety to hot summer's day menus. They're cool and easy to make and perk up the meat course.

1 package lemon-flavored gelatin	$\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons vinegar
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	Dash of pepper
1 cup hot water	1 cup diced cooked tongue
1 can tomato sauce	1 cup finely diced celery
	2 tablespoons sweet pickle relish

Dissolve gelatin and salt in hot water. Add tomato sauce, vinegar and pepper. Blend. Chill until slightly thickened, then fold in the tongue, celery and pickle relish. Pour into 1-quart mold or individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold. Garnish with crisp salad greens. Serve with mayonnaise, seasoned with horse-radish or dry mustard. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Outdoor Eating Can Be a Picnic . . .

cole slaw, garnished with sweet gherkins or dills is their perfect accompaniment.

Keep on hand the means of packing food neatly, efficiently and easily. A strong picnic box is a good investment, and don't forget the advantages of a supply of paper containers with tight-fitting tops. Have one or two thermos bottles ready for either hot or cold drinks . . . or even soup. With paper napkins, plastic forks and spoons, plenty of aluminum foil and wax paper on hand, you're ready to pack and go a picnicing at almost a moment's notice.

knife, taking care not to break the skin. Take out of water and wipe dry and cut up in suitably-sized pieces to fit into jars. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt (not iodized) to each pint and 1 tsp. for each quart. Screw on tops securely. (As with other canning, metal tops should be tight and glass tops loosened a quarter turn). Place in canner and after water has reached the full boil stage time, the pints $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours and quarts $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Note: Good salmon does not need any additional oil or butter added. This letter comes from one who speaks from a wide experience.

Several years back a certain pickle that was named "bread-and-butter pickle" was all the rage. Everyone and her sister seemed to have their own particular version of this. I think they derived that name because they were good enough to eat as an accompaniment for bread and butter. Fashions in food like those in dress come and go. In recent years these pickles seem to have "gone out of style", and yet they are so good they shouldn't have! But when I was asked a few years ago to

find a version of this once-popular recipe I had a hard time laying my hand on it. But here is the one that I now favour. It differs some from that we oldsters used to use. The principal difference is the addition of oil of cloves and oil of cinnamon

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

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The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

(this can be bought at your druggist's), and it is a great improvement on the old, dry powdered form.

BREAD-AND-BUTTER PICKLE

3 quarts of slim long cukes sliced very thin without peeling.
3 large onions thinly sliced.
3 green peppers sliced (optional).

Sprinkle with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup canning salt; cover with boiling water and let cool. If you wish to give them a crispness, add 1 tsp. alum. While the cukes are cooling make up this syrup:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cups white sugar.

3 cups white vinegar.
1 tsp. celery seed.
1 tsp. mustard seed.
3 drops of oil of cloves.
3 drops of oil of cinnamon.

When cukes have been cooled and drained add to the syrup which has been boiled for five minutes. Let the vegetables boil in the syrup for 2 minutes — no more.

And there you have it, friends, a pickle that can pinch-hit for jam any old time. The one I gave you last month that I called Cantaloupe Relish was in this same category.

In a very fine letter that also

The two powerful, double-acting cylinders (with 5" bore) provide complete load control at all times. The operator can pull down load if required; can hold box tight to the frame when travelling empty; and easily controls load to prevent overturning beyond the safest point. Engineered for easy fitting to all 1 1/2 to 3-ton trucks, the sturdy tilting sills of partially boxed channel will easily carry maximum capacity grain boxes. The high dumping angle, approximately 50°, empties box in a hurry. Combination GRESEN vane pump and ROBIN valve cuts down on hoses and fittings, makes smooth-acting, trouble-free unit.

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reached me this week, the writer passes on a recipe for beet relish that is different from the common run. If one happens to have beets canned as a vegetable one can open a jar, or several jars, and turn them into a very delectable relish. (Thank you Mrs. N. D. S. for writing me and adding the kind personal message.)

BEET RELISH

12 large beets (cooked and cubed)

1 pint vinegar
1 pound brown sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour
1 tsp. salt
2 tsps. mustard
1 cup cold water

Blend all ingredients (except beets) together and cook until slightly thickened. Add beets and continue cooking until well heated through. Put in jars and seal tightly.

Several years ago I received a letter which posed a question that really set my brain (and many other brains in motion). In fact, I don't think that more phone calls and letters and personal contacts were ever made over a simple little question. The question ran: "Why do we never see canned cauliflower on

the grocer's shelf?" And the writer went on to ponder if it could or should be canned, and if it was safe to eat after it was canned. I contacted many household economists and wholesale grocers and heads of canning companies and finally the reply came back (and it was as simple as the question had been): "Because there is no demand for it. You see there is an unpleasant odor that goes along with the product and on opening is expelled and when this is released it gives one the thought that it is 'spoiled'. Well there it was in a nutshell.

Now I'm pretty sure that I'll get at least one letter from some enterprising home canner who states that she does can cauliflower with good success. And I say "more power to her", but for myself I never can it. I freeze it, then there is no telltale odor and no worry about possible spoilage.

We on the prairies so often can only boast of one lone fruit and that is rhubarb. But there are so many ways to fix this fruit that we shouldn't turn our noses up at it. Even if it has been cut down several times it can be cut, or pulled, again and made into this fine jam.

HONEY RHUBARB CONSERVE

2 lbs. rhubarb.
2 1/2 lbs. honey.
1/2 lemon.
1 cup seedless raisins.
1 orange.

Wash and cut rhubarb in inch pieces. Combine with honey and raisins and grated rind and juice of lemon and orange. Let stand for thirty minutes. Bring to boil and reduce heat and simmer for thirty minutes. Stir occasionally to keep from sticking. Seal in hot jars.

Bye bye for now, and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

Clean up the fur farm

THE untidy and unsanitary fur farm may be an invitation to insects and vermin and the diseases they carry.

A clean yard and sanitary feed-house on your fur farm, especially during the hot days of summer and fall, will keep flies and odors down to a minimum. Without first dumping refuse on the ground, take it right out of the yards, says R. W. Gillies, Alberta's Supervisor of Fur Farms. Sprinkle limestone on the ground under pens to sweeten the soil and discourage flies. Liberal use of a good fly repellent and fly traps are advisable.

Cleanliness is equally important in the feed house. Mr. Gillies recommends screens on doors and windows. Cement floors are easiest to keep clean, but a wooden floor covered with lino can quickly be mopped out using soap, water and a mild disinfectant. Thoroughly clean grinders, knives and food containers immediately after use. Careful attention to sanitation will reflect itself in a healthy and profitable herd.

Wheat Pool Office

CONSTRUCTION crews are hard at it, building the new eight-story headquarters for the Alberta Wheat Pool in Calgary.

The sod-turning ceremony was in late June, but the project is not expected to be finished before late 1959. When complete, it will be one of the largest and most splendid office buildings in Calgary, with approximately 110,000 square feet floor area. Constructed of reinforced concrete throughout, it will have outside walls of metal panel faced with ceramic tile. Among other things, the building will be completely air-conditioned, have vinyl tile floors, acoustic tile ceilings, underground parking facilities and snow-melting equipment installed in the sidewalks.

V.I.P. Bull

A N Aberdeen-Angus bull was given the V.I.P. treatment on his flight from Britain to the United States.

Economist of Gloagburn flew with two attendants as the sole passenger in a four-engined Constellation airliner on a 14-hour trip from Shannon airport to New York. His trip is still a long one. He had already spent several weeks in quarantine in County Down, North Ireland, and on arrival was placed in a similar quarantine on a farm in New York State.

The bull was reserve supreme champion at the Perth show and sale in February and was bought by P. Benshoof, Treasure Acres, Iowa, for £9,450 (about \$26,000) from Mr. John N. Niven, Tibbermore, Perthshire, the president of the Aberdeen-Angus Society.

Weed war

SASKATCHEWAN farmlands have been a battleground this summer for an army of weed-killers.

The provincial Department of Agriculture has helped nine representative districts to battle to a finish five noxious weeds that have been gaining strength over the past five wet years.

Organized into weed supervisory areas, each of which is comprised of six or more rural municipalities with a full-time weed supervisor at its head, this force will attack leafy spurge, toadflax, Russian knapweed, hoary cress and bladder campion.

The department of agriculture is financing much of this war with the following assistance:

1. It pays half the cost up to \$400 for purchase of a high-pressure sprayer, and up to \$250 on a second sprayer.

2. It pays half the cost of spraying weeds on infested fields seeded to grass as a weed check.

4. It supplies grass seed free to seed wild infested areas.

5. It pays 50c per acre for tillage operations on infested land taken over by the municipality, if more than four are done. Where intensive tillage was followed by seeding grass, the department pays 50c for all summerfallow operations.

Mystery gone from growing "cuttings"

PLANT propagation, the basis of the horticultural industry, has a far reaching history and it is not difficult to visualize why the selection and propagation of plants were among the first works of mankind. From sheer necessity, the people of the early ages were intensely interested in plants for food and as progressive stages of civilization unfolded, man became interested in surrounding himself with things of beauty.

Although the handling of seeds dates back thousands of years before the birth of Christ and grafting was a well-known art in biblical days, the use of cuttings was known in the 17th Century to only a very few of the best propagators and then only applied to easily rooted material as willow and gooseberry.

The propagation of cuttings according to S. H. Nelson, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is dependent more on humidity than any other factor. Cuttings are removed from their natural source of water and have no adequate means of replacing that lost through transpiration. Such a moisture deficit will result in wilting and ultimate loss of the cuttings unless some means of minimizing this loss can be incorporated into the program.

At first only hardwood cuttings could be used and an attempt was made to overcome wilting by allowing the bases to callus. Thus the bottom portion was in an active stage while the foliar buds were still dormant. Essentially this was a race for survival and if the cuttings leafed out before roots formed, wilting occurred and the cuttings were doomed. Normal syringing and shading acted as a retardant but only extended the life of the cuttings slightly.

It was obvious that the humidity of the air must be maintained at a high level and thus bell jars and other small enclosed cases that could be manipulated more easily were tested. These proved satisfactory and even some softwood cuttings could be propagated in them with moderate syringing. These earlier tests are the basis for the small enclosed cases, such as aquariums, that are used for propagating in the homes and the larger sash-covered propagating frames of the commercial nursery. These methods, however, still needed meticulous care and did not allow for the use of very succulent plants early in the season.

Since syringing was the greatest problem with softwood cuttings, it was only natural that some mechanical means of applying moisture should be adopted. Today, in many commercial nurseries, beds of very succulent softwood cuttings are being

rooted under a system of fog or nozzles. The mist is applied at intervals controlled by time clocks or when the cuttings require it as measured by artificial plastic leaves placed in the beds. The commercial propagation of cuttings has progressed from the rather secretive methods abounding in folk-lore to the era of "automation" over the span of a couple of decades.

Some nurseries have a shortage of water and the use of mist is not feasible. In these cases, the use of polyethylene has aided in the propagation program. It is very difficult to eliminate moisture loss in sash-covered frames since the sashes do not fit tightly and give an imperfect seal. With thin polyethylene sheets, however, the entire bed can be covered with a continuous film and instead of daily syringings the cuttings can be left three and four weeks between syringings.

This thin polyethylene has been a great aid to the amateur propagator since small moisture-proof cases can be built that will maintain a high relative humidity for a considerable period of time. Care should be exercised that propagation cases constructed of polyethylene are not placed in direct sunlight since the cuttings will scorch very quickly.

Small money makers

THE smaller, heavy-laying chickens fed a high-energy ration of wheat are proving to be the most profitable poultry.

Professor J. B. O'Neil, of the University of Saskatchewan, told the Sask. Poultry Association that although the gains from better breeding and feeding may be small, they mount up to considerable profit in the long run.

Prof. O'Neil said that four-pound birds proved to be better converters of feed into eggs than six-pounders. He said that at a laying rate of 40% four-pound birds averaged 6 1/3 pounds of feed per dozen eggs produced, compared with 7 3/4 pounds of feed for six-pound birds. At a laying rate of 65%, the smaller birds needed 4 1/2 pounds of feed compared with 5.4 pounds for the larger birds.

Not only are the small birds the most economic layers, but they require less to maintain themselves. 100 four-pound birds need 15 1/2 pounds of feed per day for their own maintenance while the six-pound birds need 20.2 pounds per day.

The savings with the four-pound birds instead of six-pound birds came to 2 1/4 cents per dozen eggs, Prof. O'Neil said. Multiply this by 20 to 21 dozen eggs a year times 1,000 birds and a handsome extra earning of around \$450 could be obtained.

OUR- 33rd ANNUAL MEETING

In the immediately preceding issue of this paper there was published in very brief form the first section of the reports given at our Annual Meeting held in Red Deer on Thursday and Friday, June 19th and 20th, 1958. The first section dealt almost exclusively with production figures, our handlings in 1957 compared to some previous periods. At this time we are going to give you some information on the marketing of the products that are handled for yourself through our organization.

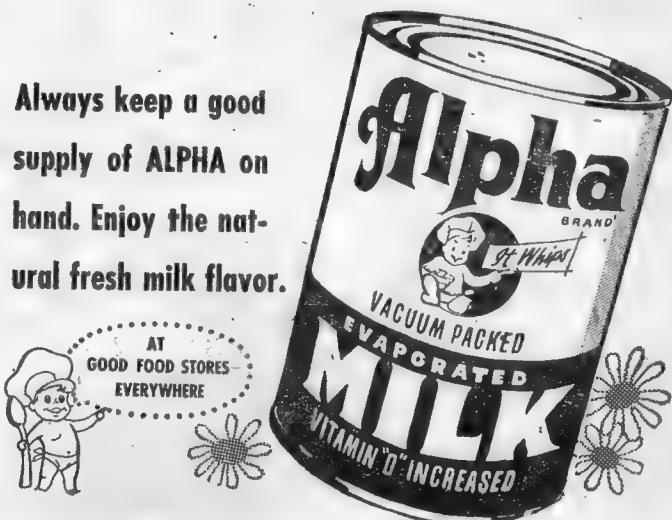
In 1957 we established some marketing records.

1. More pounds of butter in print form were printed and sold than in any previous year.
2. More dozens of eggs were sold in packages than in any previous year.
3. Likewise on poultry, more pounds of dressed poultry were marketed.
4. There were larger sales of fluid milk and cream and gallons of ice cream.
5. Also there were larger sales of Farmgold canned chicken and canned turkey and half-chicken and whole chicken.
6. And last but not least, there were more pounds of honey and more cases of Alpha evaporated milk sold than in any previous year.

The above seems like very respectable progress, however we will and must do better. Products carrying the Alpha brand must get into more homes than in the past. As members to and employees of our organization everyone of us should and must at all times be one hundred per cent user of Alpha brand products and one hundred per cent booster. The more Alpha brand products that are used, the greater and better market there will be for the products that you are shipping to your organization.

Always use and boost for

Always keep a good supply of ALPHA on hand. Enjoy the natural fresh milk flavor.



ALPHA LIQUID AND CREAMED HONEY and FARMGOLD

CANNED CHICKEN AND TURKEY,

ICE CREAM AND BUTTER

"Products from Sunny Alberta"

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

RED DEER, ALBERTA

Garden pests

ARE ants, aphids, beetles, caterpillars, cutworms, grasshoppers, maggots, slugs, wireworms or gophers getting the best of your garden? A new publication called "control of Garden Pests in Alberta," may contain the answer to your problem. Write for this free booklet to Extension Services, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

Egg shell thickness

THE weather may influence the thickness of egg shells. Tests at the University of Maryland showed that when layers were living in temperatures of 100 degrees, their egg shells

were paper thin. Within a day after temperatures were dropped to about 70 to 80 degrees, normal shell thickness returned.

New haying gadgets

AUTOMATION continues to take the backache out of farm operations . . . to say nothing about taking the headache out of hiring labor.

Several new gadgets are on the market to help in the haying season. One just coming on the market is pulled alongside a wagon and hoists the bales about 7 feet in the air for easy stacking on the wagon.

Another new gadget, called the Hay Bale Stooker, consists

of a platform pulled behind the baler which leaves stacks of six bales. The same two men required to operate this machine can later pick up the bales and store them.

One inexpensive type of loader is attached to the baler by a chute that directs the baled hay onto the trailed wagon where a man arranges it on the platform.

Still another recent development uses a bale thrower that tosses the bales into a wagon box; one man on the baler and one on the wagon. These last two methods, however, need a crew and several wagons to load and unload the wagons continuously, which would be economical only on the larger farms.

Manyberries visit

RANCHERS and farmers took a close look at range experimental work last month, when the Manyberries Range Experimental Station held its annual field day.

The Manyberries station is located straight south of Medicine Hat and a visit to the general area is itself a treat, inasmuch as it is one of the few remaining districts with vast stretches of "unfenced" rangeland.

As well as current tests on sheep and cattle, the Manyberries Station is the headquarters for experiments with the cattalo — the Bison-Hereford cross, and visitors are able to see almost any variation of cross between these animals.

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BANK OF COMMERCE

Beating a butter surplus?

SWEDEN'S Agricultural Marketing Board has asked the government to take the following three steps to reduce Sweden's butter surplus.

1. Decrease butter prices by 13.1 cents per pound and increase the price of margarine by 4.4 cents. (The current wholesale price for butter in Sweden is 60.1c per pound.)

2. Promote the slaughter of dairy cattle through a \$38.60 subsidy for each cow slaughtered. The Board claims this will cut cattle numbers by 200,000 over a three-year period at an annual subsidy cost of \$2.6 million.

3. Allocate \$579,000 annually to subsidize butter use in public institutions.

Grade "A's" pay off

MORE egg producers with large flocks that produce quality eggs the year round are needed in Saskatchewan.

According to Mr. L. D. Forbes, of the Regina Poultry Producers Division, this may be the solution to the number of lower quality eggs going to market. He said that during a week in May Saskatchewan poultrymen produced only 29% grade "A's" compared to the national average. This difference cost Saskatchewan farmers some \$20,000.00. It was the result of turning the birds loose to wander with the return of warm spring weather. The bigger producer will keep the birds indoors and feed balanced rations.

Mr. Forbes warned producers against selling to country stores where eggs of all qualities receive the same price. A spread of 12 cents per dozen exists between grade "A" large and grade "B". He said that eggs should be sold after being graded, to firms willing to pay for quality.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR •

More sheep?

Dear Sir :

You quoted J. W. Graham, Specialist, Department of Agriculture, as saying Canada should have six times the present sheep population. He is only one of many who advise more farmers to go into sheep. I don't get their reasoning.

If the sheep picture is so rosy, why did the Government find it necessary to put a subsidy on wool? A week or two ago lambs were \$29 a hundred in Winnipeg, now they are getting a dozen or two a day so the price has dropped to \$20. By the time most of our lambs are ready to ship in August, September and October, the price will be down to \$17 or \$15. If they want to multiply the sheep population by six, we can figure on dividing the price we now get by six, don't you think?

These gentlemen should advise the packers to give us a stable price before they advise farmers to raise more. I enjoy the Farm and Ranch Review very much, especially the editorials. You get to the heart of the matter every time. More power to you.

Yours truly,
Stuart MacLeod,
Gilbert Plains, Man.

CBC expenses

Dear Sir :

My attention was drawn to reader Alvin Gaetz's letter, a nent "Newspapers" under Socialistic domination.

It is quite obvious that brother Gaetz is one of the well indoctrinated and die-hard S. C.ers, his lament in line with Solon Low's charge that the Liberal Party was Communistic. With the Tories in power, he should rest at ease, as I think it has long been known that most of the really influential and power wielding newspapers are Tory owned.

His claim re expenditure of \$300 million by the C.B.C. last year to run socialism seems quite large. I think it safe to say that the amount quoted must be another figment of his vivid imagination.

If, sir, socialism is all we have to dread under a Tory Government, I doubt if many thinking Canadians will trouble our M.P.'s with such old maid's nightmares.

Yours truly,
George Le Marquand,
Rycroft, Alta.

Dear Sir :

Figures published in your June issue in a "Letter to the Editor" were somewhat inaccurate. Your reader gave the figure of 300 million dollars as the cost of the CBC in 1957. To

operate three radio networks and two television networks in two languages the CBC actually required just over \$49,000,000 in 1956-57, or about one-sixth of the figure given by Mr. Gaetz . . .

Yours truly,
P. A. Meggs,
Director of Information Services,
CBC, Ottawa.

* * *

On speaking out

Dear Sir :

I would like to say how much I admire some of your editorials, especially in your last issue . . . called Kiss of Death. That whole editorial coincides with my own line of philosophy in regards to our labor unions. As far as I know your paper — the Farm and Ranch Review — is the only paper that speaks out so fearlessly and truthfully. Every sentence has a punch. So all power to you, Mr. Editor. May you long continue with those courageous and well-written editorials.

Yours truly,
R. A. Cline,
Zelma, Sask.

* * *

Dear Sir :

The prefix "co—" denotes the meaning voluntary togetherness. Thus a co-operative would of necessity be a voluntary-together-operative . . .

(Continued on page 28)

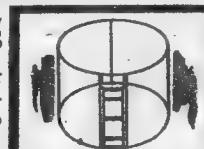
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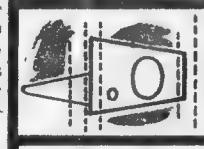
The horizontal corrugated construction plus the vertical bracing and top and bottom angle rings make these bins tremendously strong and gives COMPLETE protection against driving rain, melting snow and damage by rodents!

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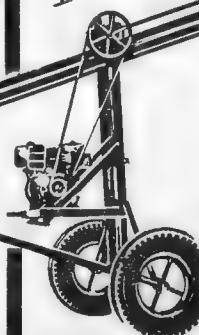
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1. Place preassembled tube in hanger.
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- (6) Bevel gear box drive of proven design and long life.
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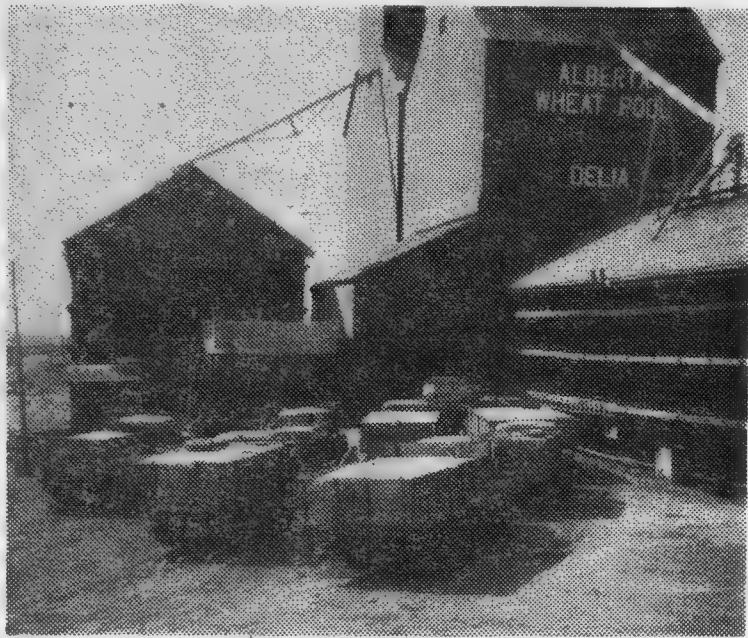
This new grain loader has features and improvements that are not found on any other loader. Most manufacturers have sacrificed quality and versatility to reduce cost. This new Robin loader has been carefully designed to maintain all the features of loaders costing a great deal more. We say with confidence that this is one of the finest grain loaders ever put on the market—and yet in the low-priced field.

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It is a recognized fact that more farmers in Alberta prefer to use Alberta Wheat Pool elevators than any other. Though the Wheat Pool elevator system is the largest in the province, farm people are still demanding increased facilities. There are a number of sound reasons for this preference.

- (1) Alberta Wheat Pool elevators are farmer-owned and operate on a non-profit basis. Surplus earnings are returned to members on the basis of patronage. The saving to members over the years has exceeded \$20 million.
- (2) The standard of service in Pool elevators is set by the farmers themselves, who own the facilities. Naturally, they want . . . and get . . . the best.
- (3) The Wheat Pool is interested in more than handling grain; it is a farm organization continually on guard to protect the interests of farm people and to promote their welfare.
- (4) The Alberta Wheat Pool is Alberta's largest grain handling organization, operating 535 country elevators and two huge terminals with a combined capacity of 50,000,000 bushels.
- (5) The Alberta Wheat Pool provides farm people with a complete seed handling service — marketing members' seed to their best advantage and making available all types of cereal and forage seed through each of its 535 elevators.

Thousands of farm people are loyal patrons of Pool elevators. They have found that Pool patronage pays.

SEED Growers...

Before selling your crop this year, be sure to contact the Alberta Wheat Pool. This farmer co-operative is in the seed business to market forage and cereal seed to the best advantage of the growers. See your local Pool agent or contact the Alberta Wheat Pool, Seed Division, 10619 103rd Avenue, Edmonton.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
Farmer Owned Co-operative

(Continued from page 27)

However, today throughout Canada leaders of the organized producer co-operatives are wanting to remove their free competitive enterprise operation. The evidence: all the commercial co-operatives, through their various so-called "Co-op Unions", their public relations organizations the national Federation of Agriculture and all its provincial branches and the various Farmers' Unions of the nation, are combined to sell the idea of establishing a system of compulsory marketing boards throughout the nation . . . By so doing, they hope to make all co-operatives compulsory. In a free country there can be no such thing as a compulsory co-operative . . .

Surely, thinking readers can envision where Canada is headed, if the advocates of compulsory-operatives should succeed . . . Where next ?

Yours truly,
James D. O'Dell,
Barrhead, Alta.

Egg Marketing Board

Dear Sir:—

It is with regret that we read your editorial of July, entitled, "Pig in a Poke". You suggest that producers are deciding "whether to stand alone or fall collectively." Experience does not indicate that group action is foredoomed to failure. If it were so modern society would never have come into being.

There is no suggestion in the Egg marketing plan that marketing boards will be a "substitute for markets." Farm people happen to believe that boards can do a better job of marketing than the so-called "free" market. The Canadian Wheat Board is a thriving example that this is so.

You then go on to cast aspersions of those who have been speaking for the plan. Most of the speakers used last fall were farmers and poultrymen who took time away from their farms to help, because they were convinced that the board could be of the industry.

The term "well-primed", and "glib" are hardly applicable to men of this type.

Those who oppose the plan you speak of as "isolated but informed individuals". We have invited such individuals to attend our meetings. The very few who have attended have been extended every courtesy. Generally they have not impressed our farmers.

You then go on to cast aspersions on many of our farm leaders. This, we suggest, is not the best service you can render to a hard-pressed agriculture. Improved farm markets, and strong farm organization, are the result of the work and sacrifice of many hundreds of such leaders over the past 50 years. They should surely be extended courtesy and fairness. Furthermore, these men are not acting

on their own. They have been instructed by the delegates and members of their organizations to support the principle of marketing boards. For instance, article 2 of the Farmers' Union Basic Policy Manual, after approving the operation of the Canadian Wheat Board, reads "The marketing of other farm products should be done by producer-controlled marketing boards . . ."

Your inference that leaders are acting without support from their members is therefore completely contrary to the facts. You further state that the Wheat Pool is an excellent example of voluntary co-operation, and suggest that all farm marketing organizations should be voluntary. You forget that it was these same voluntary organizations — the Prairie Wheat Pools — that found it necessary to press for the Wheat Board, with full control, because their efforts were being largely hamstrung by the "free" market.

We consider your editorial to be most unsympathetic to farmers and their organizations, as well as being inaccurate. It is a regrettable change from the many valiant fights your paper has put on in behalf of organized agriculture over the past 50 years.

Yours truly,
Alberta Egg Marketing Committee,
W. J. Harper, Chairman

(It is with regret that we read a few misconceptions held by the Egg Marketing Committee, which is promoting compulsory marketing for Alberta. It would appear that everybody in the army is out of step but the committee.

We are amazed that people holding public office should object that the expression of ideas contrary to their own is a lack of courtesy, and consider them a personal attack on themselves. We are equally amazed that the Committee claims this publication has changed its policy and is no longer a friend of the farmer simply because it does not urge the farmer to accept holus-bolus every new scheme hatched out by a particular faction within a farm organization. Perhaps their objection to free marketing will next be extended to free speech. It's a reflection on the intelligence of Prairie farmers to think that they should not be exposed to all sides of a question before voting instead of simply going through the motions to rubber stamp the beliefs of a committee.

Group action may not be foredoomed to failure, but neither does it guarantee success. If the committee has the complete support — nay, even instruction — of the delegates and farm people, which it claims to have, why is all this high-pressure promotion necessary? They may be supported by people within their organization, but what about the farmers not in their organization who will be seriously affected by compulsory actions. The very tone of the Committee's letter reveals their apprehension that once exposed to all sides of the question, a majority of poultrymen may come to the independent conclusion that they don't like compulsion.

It is quite understandable that the promoters of the scheme — many of whom have worked long hours to see it through — were dismayed at the outcome of the last plebiscite, yet there seems to be no reason for them to be

overly sensitive about the use of the terms "well-primed" and "glib" in reference to those who went out to speak for the plan. It is only logical that any salesman would be well versed or primed on his subject, with all the facts, figures or answers, and that he has some talents of persuasiveness and effusion. Surely for the Committee to send out any other kind of emissary—poorly prepared, ill informed and inarticulate—would be a reflection on their administrative and organizational ability.

There is nothing wrong with well-primed and glib speakers promoting an idea; but in this particular case the other side of the argument has not always been given the weight it deserves because the "isolated but informed individuals" do not have the sounding board of a well-built organization to build up their case. We must never forget that this scheme is compulsory for all, and, therefore, the pros and cons should be fairly set forth for the individual farmer to make his own choice . . . whether he's a member of the farm organization or not.

Someone is always throwing up a smokescreen in the form of the Wheat Board as an example of why compulsion is necessary to solve the problems of a "free" market. This old chestnut pops up at every discussion of compulsion, but it simply doesn't apply. We are living in a relatively free market within our own borders, but the international market has never before in peace-time been less free. In fact, Canada was one of the very last to adapt its marketing to the artificial world economy. Canadian farmers are still among the very few who are not operating within a pattern of subsidies of one kind or another.

The Wheat Pools knew where to draw the line. They have been swimming about in Canada's economic pool for a long time without resorting to compulsion, and it is a measure of their experience and wisdom that they have withheld from compulsion at the level where the free market is maintained.

As for casting aspersions on farm leaders, let the shoe fit where it may. It is not necessary to point out that a great many public-spirited farm people have dedicated a great deal of work and sacrifice to the betterment of their communities and the organizations they have struggled to build. The members of the Egg Committee might well fit into this class. Yet the collectivists in our midst are constantly trying to introduce apparently harmless ideas that are the thin edge of a dangerous wedge. These ideas are often picked up by even the most well-meaning.

There are always a few bitter and misguided people exerting their influence in church groups, culture societies, labor unions, farm organizations, etc., who are better organizers and collectivists than they are church-goers, laborers, farmers, etc. These little Hitlerites are power hungry and pull themselves up by other people's bootstraps, by playing on human weaknesses, by offering pat and easy solutions to every problem, and by constantly beating the drum of compulsion to enforce their ideas. In fact, it is remarkable that the sincere, well-meaning social leaders are able to keep the check reins tight and exert the moderate and tolerant influence they do, with these millstones about their necks.

Controls breed more controls, compulsion breeds more compulsion and the introduction of each socialistic "short-cut" tends to snowball.—Editor.)

British milk

A MILK surplus in Britain has resulted in milk being poured down the drain. All production was boosted during the war, wherever possible, but since the war (in fact, in the past ten years) milk production in the U.K. has increased by 50%. Last year, British farmers, 135,000 strong, produced more than 18-billion pounds of milk.

Holstein honours

CANADIAN stock are holding their own abroad. For the second consecutive year, a Canadian Holstein — Snider's Fond Hope King — was named grand champion Holstein bull at the Royal Show held in Sydney,

Australia. King was purchased in 1955 by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.

British eggs

EGG production in Britain is climbing to match egg consumption.

Egg consumption jumped 15% or 81,000,000 dozen eggs in the year that ended this spring, over the same period a year ago.

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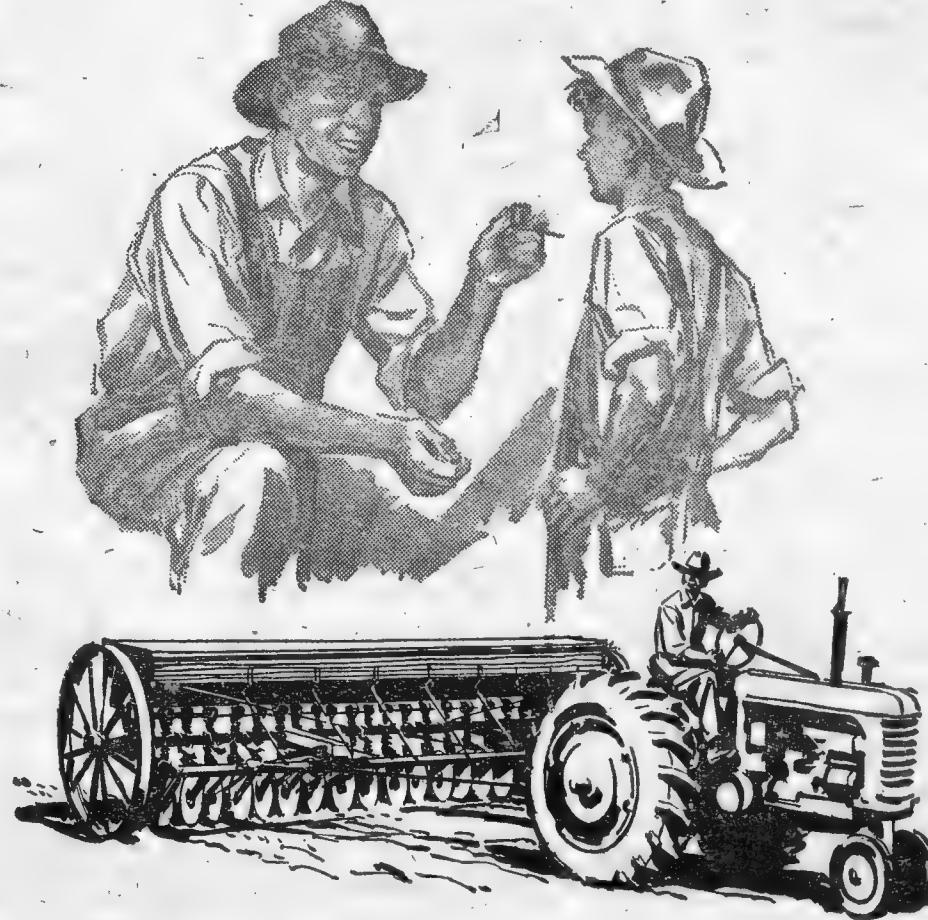
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And here is another suggestion you can pass along to him now . . . an idea from which he will reap solid benefits as the years go by. Encourage him to get acquainted with his local Royal Bank manager so that he may learn at first hand of the many ways in which the bank can work with him in shaping his own successful future.

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320 ACRES, 150 crop, 35 summerfallow, balance grass and pasture. Quarter-section lease adjoining. Buildings new since 1955. Abundant water and shelter. 60 Shorthorn cattle, 10 milch cows, 35 pigs, 150 chickens, horses, machinery, two tractors. Hydro this fall. Prosperous farming district. Soil complete, land separate. Jester Elliott, Dewberry, Alberta.

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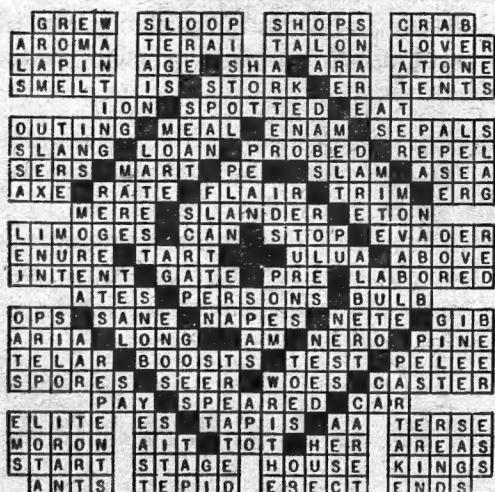
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FOREIGN CIGARETTES FROM BELGIUM, HOLLAND and Italy, Ireland, etc., etc. samples for sale. Germain Bourassa, St. Barnabé North, Quebec.

VEGETABLES FOR SALE

CUCUMBERS — ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES — Garden Fresh. H. Kerber, General Delivery, Coalhurst, 1 mile west of Park Lake, Alberta.

Care urged in buying hay

A STATEMENT released through the office of the Saskatchewan Deputy Minister of Agriculture, warns that farmers buying hay through classified advertisements in local newspapers should be certain they are dealing with bona fide farmers with hay for sale, or with reputable and established feed companies before making purchases.

Reports have been received of the recent organization of companies to buy and sell hay and fodder during the current shortage, which companies may not be able to make delivery of all hay or fodder ordered, and may be charging extremely high prices for such feed. The spokesman added that before any orders for feed or fodder are placed pursuant to such classified advertisements, a check should be made with the local Agricultural Representative to determine the availability and price of feed or fodder through established dealers. "We do not believe," the spokesman stated, "that the present situation is such that it ought to be exploited."

Northern Fried chicken seems to be on the increase. Broiler marketings in Canada gained 21 percent during 1957 to reach a total of 125 million pounds. Marketings of fowl in the country increased 10%, and 82% of all poultry sold last year were eviscerated.

In the Bible, milk and its by-products are mentioned at least 50 times. Palestine is praised about 20 times as a "land flowing with milk and honey."

SHRINK YOUR Itching, Burning HEMORRHOIDS without Surgery

Utterly different from old formulas that include cocaine, tobacco, etc.; KALMA pile ointment relies on two wonderful non-narcotic helps. Piles shrink in minutes: pain-relieving, soothing formula checks itching, burning at once. So effective we guarantee complete satisfaction or your money back. Sold only by mail — \$1.75 postage. Write today.

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PENTA-CHEM FOR POSITIVE PROTECTION Against . . . WOOD ROT!

Treat Posts, Poles, Timbers, etc., with

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The FARM and RANCH REVIEW

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Just attach one dollar to this coupon and send it to —

FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

P.O. Box 620,

CALGARY, ALBERTA

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NEW _____ OR RENEWAL _____

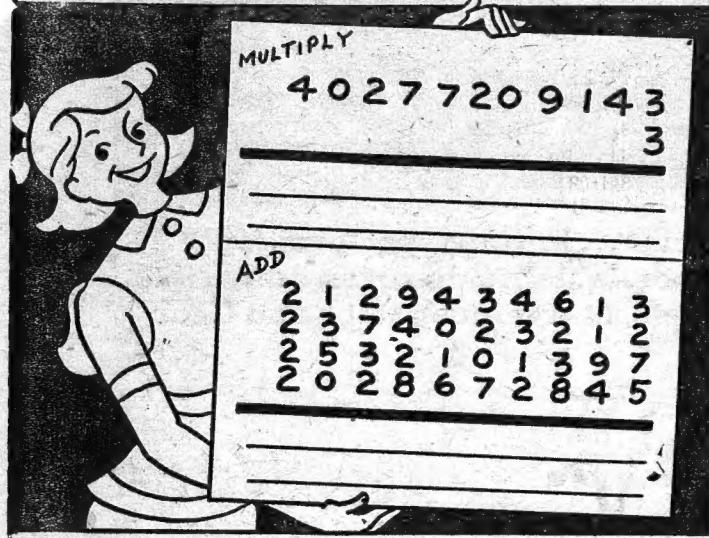
O A 1 F 2 R 3 K 4 E 6 C U 7 T 8 Z 9 S

WHAT AM I GOING TO BUY AT THE DELICATESSEN?

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN FIND OUT: DO THE MULTIPLICATION AND ADDITION EXAMPLES SHOWN BELOW AND CAREFULLY CHECK THEM TO MAKE SURE THEY ARE CORRECT. . . THEN TRANSLATE THE NUMBERS IN YOUR TWO ANSWERS.

THIS MAY BE DONE BY SIMPLY PRINTING
THE KEY LETTERS, SHOWN ABOVE, UNDER
THE LIKE NUMBERS IN YOUR ANSWERS.

READ THE LETTERS ACROSS TO GET
THE TRANSLATED FOODS.



ANSWER(S): 120831627429 AND 9064233067.

D N T B R R W F R M T M R R W

CAN YOU PRINT A CERTAIN SINGLE LETTER, EIGHT TIMES,
BETWEEN THOSE SHOWN ABOVE TO MAKE THE
COMBINED LETTERS SPELL OUT A WELL-KNOWN
SAYING



3-2:58

RHYME TIME

START WITH CERTAIN LETTERS BELOW AND MOVE TO THE NEXT ADJOINING LETTER, IN ANY DIRECTION, TO SPELL AT LEAST 12 RHYMING WORDS.

A	S	P	A
F	J	B	R
M	A	R	G
T	S	C	A
Y	E	R	Z

EACH WORD
MUST RHYME WITH **STAR.**

5662710N-28E, ZONE C2A2, SCAZ, SPAR, TAZ.

A black and white illustration of a camel's head and neck. The camel has a large, expressive eye and a small hump. It wears two diamond-shaped tags on its ears. The tag on the left ear contains the number '1' and the tag on the right ear contains the number '3'. To the left of the camel, the text 'A DRAWING LESSON FOR LITTLE ARTISTS.' is written in a stylized, hand-drawn font.

KIDS: CHANGE ONE LETTER IN EACH OF OUR NAMES TO SPELL A FRUIT.



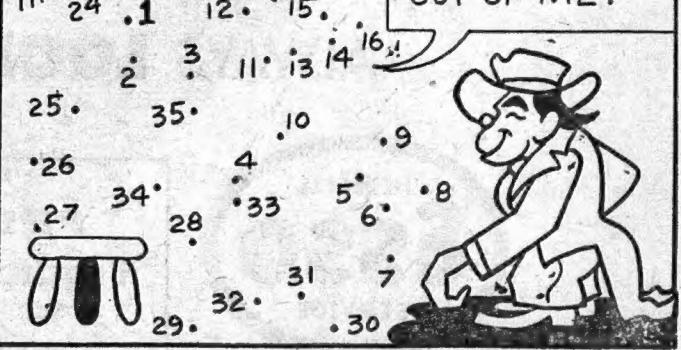
BEAR PEAR, FIG

**GROSS OUT THE ODD-NUMBERED LETTERS
AND READ THOSE REMAINING, ACROSS.**

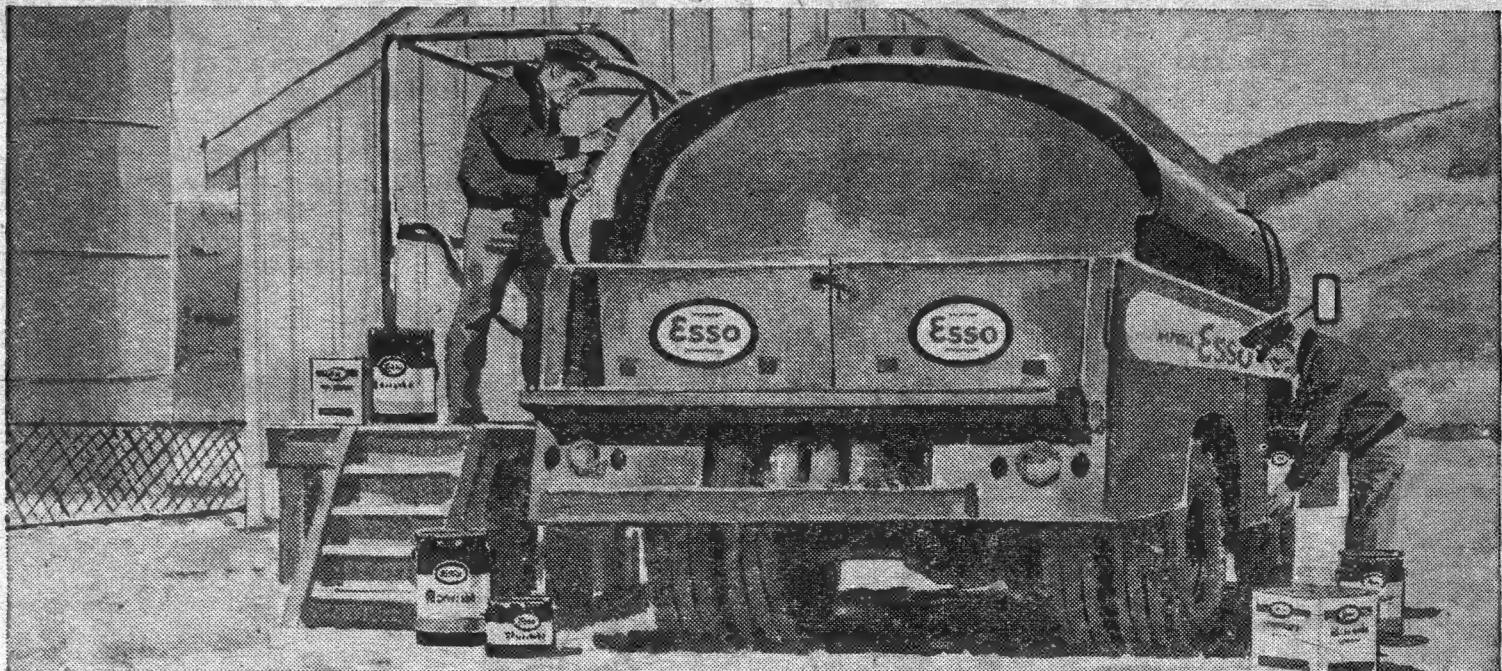
The page features the title "JOIN-DOTS." at the top left. Below it are several numbered dot patterns:

- Pattern 22: A series of dots forming a large circle with a small gap.
- Pattern 21: A series of dots forming a large circle with a larger gap.
- Pattern 20: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap.
- Pattern 19: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap, followed by a curved arrow pointing right.
- Pattern 18: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap.
- Pattern 17: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap.
- Pattern 24: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap.
- Pattern 1: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap.
- Pattern 12: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap.
- Pattern 15: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap.
- Pattern 16: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap.
- Pattern 3: A series of dots forming a large circle with a very large gap.

MY NAME STARTS
WITH G. DON'T
MAKE A MONKEY
OUT OF ME!



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